

THE ENGLISH

SCHOOLE-MASTER:

Teaching all his schollers, of what age soever, the most easie, short, and perfect order of distinct Reading, and true Writing our English-tongue, that hath ever yet beene knowne or Published by any.

And further also, teacheth a direct Course, how any vnskilfull person may easily both vnderstand any hard Englishwords, which they shall in the Scriptures, Sermons, or elsewhere heare or reade: and also bee made able to vse the same aptly themselves; and generally, whatsoever is necessary to bee knowne for English speech: so that he which hath this booke onely, needeth to buy no other to make him fit, from his Letters unto the Grammar-Schoole, for an Apprentise, or any other mans priuate vse, so farre as concerneth English. And therefore is made not onely for children (though the first Booke be meere childish for them) but also for all other, especially that are ignorant in the Latine-tongue.

In the next page the Schoole-Master hangerth foorth his Table to the view of all beholders, setting forth some of the chiefe commodities of his Profession.

Devised for thy sake that wantest any part of this skill,
by Edward Coote, Master of the Free-Schoole
in Bury St. EDMOND.

Perused and approved by publike Authority, and now the 25th. time imprinted, with certaine Copies to write by, at the end of this Booke added.

LONDON,

Printed by T. P. for the Company of Stationers.

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HERBARY

Abdrue g g a b b i n

• Abdrue g g a b b i n c p g x s t w w u r y

I b d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

J may 1854



Abdrue g g a b b i n c p g x s t w w u r y



The Schoole-Master his Profession.



Professe to teach thee, that art utterly ignorant to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgement to understand the reason of our English-tongue with great expedition, ease, and pleasure.

I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them to perfect thy skill in few dayes with great ease.

I undertake to teach all my Schollers, that shall be trained up for any Grammar-Schoole, that they shall neuer erre in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: which, what ease and benefit it will bring vnto Schoole-masters, they best know: and the same profit doe I offer to all other, both men, and women: that now for want hereof, are ashamed to write to their best friends: for which I haue heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all Schoole-masters of the English-tongue, that they shall not onely teach their schollers with great perfection, but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time teach a hundred schollers sooner than before they could teach fortie.

I hope by this plaine and short kind of teaching, to incourage many to read, that neuer otherwise would haue learned. And so more knowledge will be brought into this land, and more Bookes bought than otherwise would haue beene.

I shall ease the poorer sort, of much charge that they haue been at, in maintaining their children long at schoole, and in buying many Bookes.

Strangers that now blame our Tongue of difficultie, and vncertainty, shall by mee plainly see and understand those things which they haue thought hard.

I doe teach thee the first part of Arithmeticke, to know or write any number.

frank
The following
newer from
Mark

The Schoole-Master his Profession.

By the practice thereunto adioyned, all learners shall so frame and tune their voyces, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kinde of stile, in there prose or verse.

By the same practice, Children shall learne in a Catechisme the knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of vertue and civill behaviour.

I haue made a part of a briefe Chronologie for practise of reading hard words, wherein thou shalt bee much helped for the understanding of the Bible and other Histories: and a Grammar scholler learne to know when his Authors both Greeke and Latine, lived, and when the principall Histories in them were done.

I haue set downe a Table, containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard English word, borrowed from the Greeke, Latine, or French and how to know the one from the other with the interpretation thereof, by a plaine English word: wherby children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latine words before they enter the Grammar Schoole, which also will bring much delight and iudgement to others. Therefore if thou understandest not any word in this Booke not before expounded, seek the table.

If I be generally receiued, I shall cause one uniforme manner of teaching, a thing which as it hath brought much profit vnto the Latine tongue, so would it do to all other languages if the like were practised.

Finally, I haue giuen thee, such Examples for faire Writing, whereby in euery Schoole all bad hands may be abandoned, that if thou shouldest buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldome finde in England) they alone will cost thee much more money than I aske thee for my whole profession.

If thou desirest to bee further satisfied, for the performance of these things; reade the preface, where thou shalt also see the reason of some thinges in the first Booke, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

The Preface for direction to the Reader.

Other men in their writings (gentle Reader) may justly vse such stile, as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a Scholler; but I am inforced of necessity to affect that plaine rudenesse, which may fit the capacitie of those persons with whom I haue to deale. The learned sort are able to vnderstand my purpose, and to teach this Treatise without further direction. I am now therefore to direct my speech to the vnskilfull, which desire to make vse of it, for their owne private benefit; and to such men and women of trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shoppe-keepers, Seamsters, and such others, as haue vndertaken the charge of teaching others; giue me leaue therefore, (I beseech you) to speake plainly and familiarly to thee, yea let me intreat thee to giue diligent regard to those things which I shal deliver vnto thee; I seeke nothing by thee, but thy owne pleasure, ease, and profit, and the good of the schollers. If peradventure for 2. or 3. daies at the first it may seeme somewhat hard or strange vnto thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee: so if thou take diligent paines in it but 4. daies, thou shalt learne many very profitable things that thou neuer knewest; yea, thou shalt know more of the English tongue, than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in *England* knoweth: thou shalt teach thy Schollers with better commendation and profit than any other, not following this order, teacheth; and thou mayest sit on thy shop-boord, at thy loomes or at thy needle, and never hinder thy worke to heare thy Schollers, after thou hast once made this little Booke familiar to thee. The practise and order of study, I know is a stranger to thee; yet must thou now bee sure that thou passe not over any one word, before thou well vnderstand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning and true vse of any rule or word, and having none present to helpe thee, make a marke thereat with thy pen or pin, vntill thou meetest with your Minister, or other learned Scholler, of whom thou mayst inquire; and doe not thinke it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammer, or other such things as those of thy condition are vsually vnacquainted with: rather assure thy selfe, that all wise men will commend thee that desirest knowledge, which many reject; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their sottish ignorance, like *Scoggins* Priest. who because he had vsed his old *Annumpsimus* for these dozen yeeres, would not leaue it for the other new *Assumpsimus* though it were never so good. Two things generally you must marke for the vse of this Booke; first, the true vnderstanding of it, in the matter; secondly, the manner of learning it, if thou be onely a Scholler; then the order of teaching it, if thou be also a Teacher. And for the first, where I professe to teach with farre more ease and pleasure to the learner. And therefore with greater speed than others, vnderstand the reason. Thou hast but two principall things to learne; to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I haue disposed sillables so in the first booke, howsoever at the first sight they may seeme common, as that thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it there set downe, or at least so many like both for the beginning or end, as that none can bee propounded vnto thee, that thou shalt not be skilfull in.

And I haue so begun with the easiest, proceeding by degrees vnto harder, that they first learned, all the other will follow with very little labour. These sillables knowne, because all words, bee they neuer so long or hard, bee made of them, thou hast nothing to learne, but to divide them; for which I haue laid downe so easie and certaine Rules (beleue me that haue tried) as that thou shalt never erre

The Preface to the Reader.

in any hard word ; I doubt not but thine owne experience shall finde this true, and so my promise in that point performed to the full. Marvell not why in this first book I haue differed in writing many syllables from the vsuall manner; yea from my selfe in the rest of the worke; as *templ* without (*e*) *tun* with one (*n*) and *plum* not *plummes*, &c. My reason is, I haue put there no more letters than are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I haue followed custome; yea often I write the same word diversly (if it be vsed indifferently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8, Chapters regard not the matter (being vaine) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to present vse of reading words of one syllable, which thou hast learned to spell, and so thou mayest haue nothing in the second booke to learne, but onely division of words, and other hard observations. The Titles of the Chapters, and Notes, in the Margent (which I would alwaies haue thee diligently read and make) will make these things more plaine vnto thee.

Also where I vndertake to make thee to write the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced, I must meane it of those words whose writing is determined; for there are many, wherein the best English men in this Land are not agreed, as some write *malicious* deriving it from *malice*, other write *malitious*, as from the Latin *malitiosus*. So some write *German* from the Latin, some *Germaine* from the French. Neither doe I deale with proper names, strange words of Art in severall Sciences, nor the vnkowne termes of peculiar Countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) vnlesse sometimes on some speciall occasion. I know ere this, thou thirstest that art a Teacher, to heare how thou mayst with more ease and profit teach a hundred Schollers, than before forty; follow my advice, and I warrant thee successe. Let euery one of thy Schollers (for the best thou hast shall learne, that heere which hee never knew, neither needeth he any other for English) provide and vse this booke, then divide thy Schollers in 2, 3, or 4. sorts as thy Number is (for moe thou needest not, although thou hast a hundred Schollers) and place so many of them as are neere of like forwardnesse, In one lesson or forme, as in Grammer Schooles; and so goe thorough the whole number, not making about foure companies at the most: so that thou shalt haue but foure Lectures to heare, though thou hast a hundred Schollers, whereas before thou hadst forty Lectures though but forty Schollers. Then when thou wouldest heare any forme, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty, or more together: heare two or three that thou most suspectest to be most negligent, or of dullest conceit, and let all the other attend, or let one read one line, sentence or part; another the next, and so through, so that all doe somewhat, and none know when or what shall be required of him, encourage the most diligent and tenderest natures. And thus doubt not, but thou shalt doe more good vnto twenty in one houre, then before vnto foure in severall lessons. For the apposing each other, as I haue directed in the end of the second Booke, emulation and feare of discredit, will make them envie who shall excell. By this meanes also, euery one in a higher forme shall bee well able to helpe those vnder him, and that without losse of time, seeing thereby hee repeateth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching the framing and sweet tuning of the voyce, I haue giuen thee this helpe: I haue added for prose all sorts of stile, both dialogue, and other; and for verse, Psalmes and other verses of all the severall sorts vsuall; which being well taught, will frame thee to the naturall reading of any English.

But

The Preface to the Reader.

But I here must make earnest request unto all carefull Ministers, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes re-
paire vnto the schooles of such Teachers as are not Grammarians, to heare their
children pronounce, and so helpe such with their direction, that desire to vse this
Booke in their Schooles; for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling
filly little children chance, which should at the first be most skilly grounded; which
is the onely cause of such woefull ignorance in so many men and women that can-
not write (without great errour) one sentence of true English, therefore let parents
now be wise to whom they commit their children.

But to returne to my teaching Tradesmen. If thou desirest to be informed how
to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the direction given in all places of the book,
and as thy Scholler is in saying his lesson, marke what words he misseth, and them
note with thy pen or pin, and let him repeate them at the next Lecture, and so vn-
till he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilfull. And let his fellowes al-
so remember them to appose him in them in their appositions. But mee thought I
heard thee say, that my reasons haue perswaded thee to bee willing to teach this;
but thou canst not moue all their Parents to be willing to bestow so much money in
a Booke at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then
they shall saue much by the bargaine. But they will reply, that his little yong child
will haue torne it before it be halfe learned. Then answer him, that a remedie is
provided for them also, which is this: First, the Printer vpon the sight hereof hath
framed the Horn-booke, according to the order of this booke, making the first part
of my second page the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good rea-
son; for a childe may by this Treatise almost learne to spell perfectly in as little
time, as learne well the other Horn-booke. But this latter, being first learned, be-
ing the ground-worke of spelling, all the rest of this work will be gotten with small
labour. Secondly, I haue so disposed the placing of my first booke, that if the child
should teare out euery leafe as fast as he learneth it, yet it shall not be greatly hurt-
full, for euery new following Chapter repeareth and teacheth againe all that went
before. I hope if it be a reasonable man, that this entrance in them, prefixed the
manner how to vnderstand the vse of them, whereunto I referre thee, hauing been
already over-redious. For the particular ordinary sounding of the letters, I wholly
omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being before sufficient-
ly and learnedly handled by another. Thus haue I so plainly pratled and lispd
vnto thee, as that I hope thou vnderstandest my purpose and single heart for thy
good; which if I find accepted, I may peradventure, hereafter proceed in my course,
for the easie and speedy attayning the learned Languages: an argument which as it
is more pertinent to my profession, so might it be rather expected from mee

then this poore Pamphlet, But in the meane time, if in this thou

finde my words true, accept my good will, and

gine glory to God.

(*)

A a . b . c . d . e . f . g . h . i . k . l . m . n . o . p . q .
r . z . f . s . t . v . u . w . x . y . z . & :

A . B . C . D . E . F . G . H . I . K . L .
M . N . O . P . Q . R . S . T . U .
W . X . Y . Z .

A . a . b . c . d . e . f . g . h . i . k . l . m . n . o . p .
q . r . f . s . t . v . u . w . x . y . z . & .

A . B . C . D . E . F . G . H . I . K . L . M .
N . O . P . Q . R . S . T . V . W . X .
Y . Z . Æ .

A . a . b . c . d . e . f . g . h . i . k . l . m . n . o . p . q . r .
f . s . t . v . u . w . x . y . z . & .

A . B . C . D . E . F . G . H . I . K . L .
M . N . O . P . Q . R . S . T . V . W .
X . Y . Z . Æ .

ff . ij . fr . fi . ft . sh . fl . fl . ff . ff . st . st .

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z



The first Booke of the English Schoole-Master.

CHAP. I.

TEaching all Syllables of two Letters, beginning with the easiest, and ioyning them together that are of like sound, as you may perceiue by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see: and then teaching to read words of two letters.

The titles of the Chapters must not be taught the Schollers, but onely direct the Teachers.

a	e	i	o	u	a	e	i	o	u
Ab	eb	ib	ob	ub	Ba	be	bi	bo	bu
Ad	ed	id	od	ud	Da	de	di	do	du
Af	ef	if	of	uf	Fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
Ag	eg	ig	og	ug	Ga	ge	gi	go	gu
Ah	eh	**	oh	**	Ha	he	hi	ho	hu
Al	el	il	ol	ul	La	le	li	lo	lu
Am	em	im	om	um	Ma	me	mi	mo	mu
An	en	in	on	un	Pa	pe	pi	po	pu
Ap	ep	ip	op	up	Ra	re	ri	ro	ru
Ar	er	ir	or	ur	Ta	te	ti	to	tu
At	et	it	ot	ut	Ua	ue	ui	uo	uu
{Ak	{ek	{ik	{ok	{uk	{Ba	{be	{bi	{bo	{bu
{Ac	{ec	{ic	{oc	{uc	{Ca	{ce	{ci	{co	{cu
{As	{es	{is	{os	{us	{Sa	{se	{si	{so	{su
{Az	{ez	{iz	{oz	{uz	{Za	{ze	{zi	{zo	{zu
{Ai	{ei	{*i	{ot	{*u	{Ja	{je	{ji	{io	{iu
{Ap	{ep	{*i	{op	{*u	{Pa	{pe	{*i	{po	{*u
{Au	{eu	{*i	{ou	{*u	{Ua	{ue	{vi	{bo	{tu
{Aw	{ew	{*i	{ow	{*u	{Wa	{we	{wi	{wo	{*u
Ar	er	ir	or	ur	Dua	que	qui	quo	**

Diphongs.

If you doe ill, fy on vs all:

Ah, is it so? he is my foe.
Woe be to me, if I doe so.

Vp, go on: loe I see a pye
So it is, if I doe lye,
Woe is me, oh I dye,
Ye see in me, no lie to be.

When your scholler hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his vowels: & after 2. or 3. daies when he is skilfull in them, teach him to call all the other letters consonants, & so proceed with the other words of Art, as they stand in the margent; neuer troubling his memory with a new word, before hee be perfect in the old.

C, before a, o, u, like (k) but before e, or i, like (s) if no other letter come betweene.

Now may you teach your Scholler, that he can spel nothing without a vowel.

Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the vowel, and make him reade these lines distinctly.

2 The first booke of the

Chap. II.

Teacheth to joine the two former sorts of syllables together, I meane (ab and ba.) and so the rest, with practice of reading the same sorts of words of three letters. And here you see, that this and euery new chapter doth so repeat all that went before, that your Scholler may forget nothing.

Ba bab ba bad ba bar bat bay.

Here you may teach your Schollers to call these wordes syllables and that so many Letters as wee spell together, wee call a syllable. And you may repeate the first two letters as often as the capacity of a childe shall require it. And for the more pleasure of the child, I haue vsed such syllables as are vsed for English words.

Be bed be beg be bet.

Bi bid bi big bi bil bi bit.

Bo bot ba bon ba bos box boy.

Bu bud but bug bu bul bu buc buz.

Ba dad dag day dam daw day.

De den det de dew.

Di did dig dim din dip.

Do dag dol do dop doz dot dow.

Du day del du dim.

Fa fat fan far fa fat.

Fe fed fel fe sent felw.

Fi fil fin fir fit.

Fo fog fop for so for.

Fu ful fur.

Ga gad gag ga gap gay.

Ge ges get.

Gi gib gig gil. Gogob god got.

Gu gub gug gul gugum gun gup got.

Ha had hag hap ha hat haw hay.

He hed hel hem hen hew.

Hi hid hit him hi hip his hit.

Ho hog hod ho horn hot hop.

Hu huf hug hul hu hum hue.

La lad lag lap la las law lay.

Le led leg le les let.

Li lib lig lim li lip.

Lo lob log lol lop los lot low.

Lu lug lulul.

Ma mad mam man ma map mas maf maw may.

Me meg men mes. Mi mil mis.

Mo mop mos now. Mu mul munt mur.

Na nag nam na. Ne nel net ne new.

If your Scholler be readie in the former tearmes of a vowell, consonant, and a syllable, you may now teach him what a diphthong is, especially that in the former Chapter, ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou.

English schoole-Master. 3

Pi nib bib nil nip nit. Po nod noz not now.
 Fu num nan nut.
 Pa pan pas pat paw pay.
 Pe ped peg pen. Pi pid pil pir.
 Po pod pot. Pū pul pur pus put.
 Ra rag ram ran rap rar raw ray.
 Re red rew. Ri rib rig rim rip.
 Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub rul rug run.
 Ta tap tar tay. Te teg tel teu tow.
 Ti tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos tow tay.
 Tu tub tug tun tut.
 * Ca eat cam can cap cat.
 Ke ket key. Ki kid kis kit.
 Co cob cod cog co com cow coy.
 Cu cud cul cul cu cup cur cut.
 Sa sad sag sam sa saw se set set.
 Si sip sir sit, so sob som sop sot sow.
 Su sum, su sup.
 Ia iar iag iaw. Je iet iow, Ju iud.
 Pe pel pes pet.
 Va van vat. Ve ver.
 Wa wag wan was wat way.
 We wed well wef.
 Wi wil win. Wo wol wof.
 Qua qual quat. Qui quib quib quit.

* In these kind of words
 of one syllable, we vse
 only (e) before (a,o,u)
 and (k) before (e and i)
 and not otherwise, ex-
 cept in fained words, as
 (Cis for Cissely,) (Kate
 for Katherine) as in
 some proper names as
 Cis the father of Saul.
 But we vse (f) before
 any vowels: therefore
 haue I placed them as
 you see.

* Boy goe thy way vp to the top of the hill, and
 get mee home the bay Nag, fill him well, and see he be
 fat, and I will rid me of him: for he will be but dull,
 as his dam; if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of
 it; if not, I doe but rob him, and so God will vexe me,
 and may let mee goe to hell, if I get but a jaw-bone
 of him ill.

* This speech is
 made only of the words
 taught before, where
 you are not to regard
 the sence being frivo-
 lous, but only to teach
 distinct reading. And
 this obserue in the best
 making your Scholler
 to read them perfectly,
 but not the Titles of
 Chapters, nor Notes
 in the Margent.

CHAP. III.

Setting downe onely all those syllables that are of
 three letters beginning with two consonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu.
 Bza bze bzi bzo bzu.

Cha che chi cho chu.
 Cla cle cti clo clu.

Here examine your
 Scholler what Conso-

4 The first booke of the

nants will follow b, & let him answer (l) or (r) and so practise him in all the rest. For the more perfect hee is in them the more ease & benefit you shall find, when you come to the rules of division in the second book I call (h) a consonant here and elsewhere for examples sake, which properly is not so, to avoid multitude of Rules.

Tra cre cri cro cru.
Dza dze dzi dzo dzu.
Dwa dwe dwi dwo **.
Fla fle fi fo fu.
Fra fre fri fro fru.
Gla gle gli glo glu.
Gna gne gni gno gnu.
Gra gre gri gro gru.
Kna kne kni kno knu.
Pla ple pli plo plu.
Pza pre pzi pzo pzu.
Sca sce sci sco scu.
Ska ske ski sko sku.

Sha she shi sho shu.
Sla sle si so su.
Sma sme smi smo smu.
Sna sne sni sno snu.
Spa spe spi spo spu.
Sta ste sti sto stu.
Swa swe swi swo **.
Squa sque squi squo squu.
Tha the thi tho thu.
Tra tre tri tro tru.
Twa tve twi two **.
Wha whe whi who wlu.
Wza wze wzi wzo wzu.

Chap. I.I.II.

HEere are adioyned the syllables of the former chapter, with the second sort of those in the first chapter, beginning with (ab.) And then teach to read words made of those syllables.

Although I haue so disposed these words, as that the latter chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I haue schollers in every fourme say over in part some of that they haue learned, and appose one another, as I haue taught in the first chapters of the second booke.

Bla blab. **B**le bled bles blew. **B**li blis. **B**lo blot.
Bza bzab bzand bza bzas bzot bzap. **B**lu blut.
Bze bzed bzet bzew. **B**zi bzim. **B**zo bzow.
Cha champ chap chas chat, **C**he chesw.
Chi chil chip. **C**ho chod chop. **C**hu chub.
Cra crab crag cram. **C**re cressw.
Cri crib. **C**ro crop cros crow. **C**ru crum.
Dza dzab dzaf dzag dzam dzaw dzy.
Dze dzeg dzi dzip. **D**zo dzum dzop dzu.
Dwe dwel.
Fla flag flap flat flaw far. **F**le fleb.
Fli lit. **F**lo lot flow flor. **F**lu lux.
Fra fray. **F**re fret fri frig. **F**ro frog from frow.
Gla glad glas. **G**le glew. **G**li glo.
Glo glos glow. **G**lu glum glut.
Gna gnat gnaw.
Gra graf gras gray. **G**ri grig grip. **G**ro gros.
Kna knap knaw. **K**ni knit.
Kno knoz know. **K**nu knab knug.

English schoole-Master. 5

Pla plat play. Plo pled plot plow, Pluplum,

Pza praz pray. Pre pres. Pri prig.

* Sca scab scan scar.

Ske skag scap skew skil skin skip.

Sco scot scot scul scum.

Sba shed had hal, shed shel shew.

Sla slab slay sle slew.

Sli slid slip slit. Slo stop slow slu slut.

Sme smel, smi smit, smo smot, smu smut.

Sna snag snap snat, sni snip, sno snow, snu snut,

Spa span spar, spe sped spel spow.

Spil spil spin spit, spo spot; spu spur.

Ska stat stag star stay, stem.

Sti stit stil stir, sto stod stow, stu stub stut stir.

Swa swad swag swan swap sway, swe swug swel.

Swi swig swil swim.

Tha than that thaw, the them then they.

Thi thin this, tho thou, thu thus.

Tra trap tray. Tre trep. Tri trim trip.

Tro trop trow troy. Tru trub trus.

Twy twig.

(whol whom.

Wba what. Wbe when whey. Wbi whip. Wbo

Wza wzap. Wze wzen. Wzi wzig wzil. Wzo wzot.

Squa squab squad squar, squi squib.

* I haue placed (c and k) as in the second chapter, although you shall finde (k) written before (a and u) as in (skarlet, scul) yet doe the most exact writers say (scarlet, scul,) but (Kalender.)

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit mee a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way, then did he fret and out-ran me, and drew out his staffe that had a knot on the end, and hit mee a clap on the scull, and a crosse blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it: yet was I glad to know and to see as in a glasse my bad spot: and I will pray him that if hee shall see me so grosse, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to doe.

Chap. V.

Setteth downe all syllables of foure Letters beginning with three consonants, Secondly, it ioyneth

6 The first booke of the

them like the former chapter, with like practice of reading. Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of Dipthongs.

Appose your Scholler in these, as I willed you in the Third Chapter for the same purpose; the first of these is ever (s, or ch)

Sera scre scri sro scru.

Skra skre skri skro skru.

Scla scle scli sclo sclu.

Skla skle skli sklo sklu.

Sbla ble bli blo blu.

Sbza bze bzli bzlo bzlu.

Sera sre stri sro scru.

Spla sple spli splo splu.

Spza sple spzi spzo spzu.

Thza thze thzi thzo thzu.

Thwa thwe thwi thwo.

Sera scrap scrat scret scrn scre scrub.

Sbza bzap, bze bzed bzew, bzli bzig bzil, bzlu bzub

Stra strag strau strap, stre stres, stri strop strut.

Spla splap, spli split.

Spza spzat, sple spzed, spzi spzig.

Thza thzal. Thzo thzot. Thzu thzum.

Make your Scholler know perfectly these dipthongs, and vse him to spell the two last by their sound, and not call them double ee, or double oo.

Ai ail fail quatl stai staid bzai bzain twain, wai wait.

Bza bzau bzaul scaul lau laud.

Toi toil boi boil spoil. Ioi ioin coin hoi hois.

Du our pour out stout sou soul soul cloud hou hous.

Fee seed bleed thee sheepfee feel heel queen.

Bo boo book look hook hood stood good fool hool stool.

CHAP. VI.

Teaching all fillables of three letters, that can end any word of two consonants.

The former chapters do fully teach to begin any word: these are of endings which we call terminations; therefore here I am enforced to vse syllables that are not words.

Abl ebl ibl obl ubl.

Abs ebs ibs obs ubs.

Achech ichoch uch.

Acl secl siel soel suel.

Akl zekl zikl zokl zukl.

Adg edg idg odg udg.

Ads eds ids ods uds.

Alt elt ilt olt ult.

Alv eld ild old uld.

Alk elk ilk olk ulk.

Alm elm ilm olm ulm.

Alu elu ilu olu ulu.

Alp elp ilp olp ulp.

Als els ils ols ult.

Alt elt ilt olt ult.

Amb emb imb omb umb.

Amp emp imp omp ump.

Ans ems ims oms ums.

And end ind ond und.

Ang eng ing ong ung.

Ank enk ink onk unk.

Ans ens ins ons uns.

Ant ent int ont unt.

Apl epl ipl opl upl.

Aps eps ips ops ups.

Apt ept ipt opt upt.

Arb erb irb orb urb. force

Ard erd ird ord urd. with

Art erf irt ort urt. rc.

Arg erg irg org urg.

Ark erk irk ork urk.

Arm erm irm orm urm.

Arn ern irn orn urn.

Arp erp irp orp urp.

Asa ers irs ors urs.

Art ert irt ort urt.

Ash eth irth orsh ursh.

Ask esk isk ask usk.

Asa est ist ost ust.

Asp esp isp osp upsp.

Ast est irst orst urst.

Aith eith irth oth uth.

Atl etl ilt otl utl.

Ats ets its ots uts.

Chap. VII.

A Dioyneth the syllables of the former Chapter with the first of the first Chapter, and others that begin syllables with such practice of reading as before.

Wa bab babl. Ga gad gadl wzabl scrabl.

Pe peb pebl. Bi bib bibl nibl dzi dymb scri scribl.

Co cob cobl go gob gobl hob hobl.

Hu hub hubl Au stub stubl.

Cra crab cras, dza dzab dzas, stab stabs.

We web webs. Ki rib ribs.

Lo lob lobs, so sob sob. Tu tub tubs.

* Riich rich whi which. Pu uch much su such.

La lad lads, sha shads, squads. Be bed beds pedg.

Li lid lds. Go god gods rods.

Wa haf haf snaf. Pu must must rust.

Ha haf haft. De def deff cleff.

Gi gif gift list rift fi fift clift.

No lof lost soft. Hu huf huff tuff.

La lau laugh. Hi high nigh, plo plou plough, thro through

Da dag dagl pag pagl wagl dragl stragl.

Gi gig gigl bigl wri wzig wzigl.

Go gog gogl, stru strug strugl.

Wa bal bald sca scau scaul scauld. Be hel held geld.

Gi gil gild mil mild pild child wild.

Wa bou bould gould hould would should, Cu culd,

* You may sometime spell this way, if the word will be more easie, which is especially when the word endeth in (ch, gh or sh) or then they cannot well be divided,

Ca cal calf half ralf.

Pe pel pelf self shelf twelf. Cu gul gulf.

Ba bal balk chalk walk talk.

Mi mil milk alk. Po pol polk. Bu bul bulk.

Ba bal balm calm palm. Be hel helm. Fil flm. Hol holm.

Fa fal fain. Sto kol kohn, two twohn.

Sca scal scalp. He hel help. The whelp. Gu gul gulp.

Fa fal fals. Pu pul puls.

Fa fal falt. Sha halt. Be bel belt felt melt smelt.

Gi gil gilt hilt tilt wilt spilt.

*La lam lamb. Kem kemb. Com comb. Dum dumb thumb.

Cam camp damp lamp cramp stamp. Shzi shzim shzimp.

Po pom pomp. Du dum dump Zu ium iump cump stump.

Da dam dams hams. Ste stein stems. Plu plum plums.

Da dau daun daunc faunc launc chaunc.

Fe fen fenc penc henc. Qui quinc sine. Du oun ounce.

Ba ban band hand land sand wand. Be bend lend spend send.

Fi fin find blind wind. Bon bond Ho houn bound round.

Ha ban hang. Si sin sing thing string.

Po pon pong wrong wrong. Du dun dung.

Ba ban bank rank blank flank frank thank.

Li lin link blink pink shrink. Mon monk.

Pa pan pant plant gra graunt haunt.

Be ben bent lent ment rent went shent spent.

Di din dint mint dint hint splint.

Fo fon font wont. Hu hunt lunt blunt.

Da dap dapl grapl gripl. Pi nip nipl.

Co cou coupl.

Ca cap carpraps traps chaps. Hip hips lips quips.

So sop sops tops chops drops drops.

Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt shapt. Ke kep kept.

Di dip dipt ript tipt sipt skipt tript stript.

Do dop dopt sopt copt cropt. Su sup supt.

He her herb. Cu cur curb.

Cacar card gard lard quard ward yard.

Be ber berd. Gi gir gird. Lo lozd wozd.

Ca car carf dwarf scarf wharf. Tu tur turf.

Ba bar barg larg charg. Be ber berg.

Di dir dirg. Go goz gozg. Su sur surg spurg.

After (m) we
use to giue lit-
tle or no
sound to (b.)

English Schoole-Master.

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Ba bar bark dark hark mark park clark spark.
 Wo wo2 wo2k. Lu lur lurk.
 Ba bar barm farm harm warm charm swarm.
 Se ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo wo2 wo2m sto2m.
 Ba bar barn warn yarn. Fer fernquern stern,
 Wo bo2 bo2n co2n to2n, Bu bur burn turn spurn.
 Ca car carp harp warp sharp.
 Her vers Wo wo2s. Cu cur curs pors.
 Ca cart dart hart part quart wart smart swart.
 Da dath da*ath lath ra rath gna gnath.
 Di dir dirt. Fo2 fo2t so2t tho2t. Hu hur hurt.
 Fre fresh. Fi ith fish.
 Gu ulh gush push rush tush blush bzush crush.
 Ca cas cask mask task. Des desk. Hu hus husk musk.
 Fri fris frisl w2isl. Hu mus must rust.
 Ga gas gasp halp rasp wasp. Ki risp wisp crisp.
 Cas cast fast hast last tast bast wast chast.
 Be bes best, ie iest nest rest west pest chest w2est.
 Fi fis fist list wist. Co cos cost host lost most post.
 Du dus dust lust mast rust.
 Ra rat ratl pzatl. Be ket ke2l. Ti title spitle. Ku rut rutle.
 Ba ath bath say saith hath lath ath saith w2ath.
 Wi ith with fith. Do oth moth mouth south flouth,
 Th2uthrust. Th2a th2e th2esh; Th2o th2ong.
 Thwa thwai thwait thwaits.

The reason
of this diffe-
rence I shew-
ed before.

Flycatcher

Am. H. chom

Am. H. chom

Tell me now in truth: How rich art thou?
 What hast thou that is thine own?
 A cloth for my table, a horse in my stable.
 Both bridle and saddle, and a child in the cradle
 (But no bag of gold, house or free-hold.
 My coine is but small, find it who shall;
 For I know this my selfe it is all but pelfe;))
 Both cow and calf: you know not yet half,
 She doth yeeld me milke, her skin, soft as silke,
 I got without help, a cat and a whelp;
 A cap and a belt, with a hog that was gelt.
 With a pot of good drinke, full to the brink.
 And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the parke.

Thus

10 The second Book of the

Thus much in haste, may serue for a taste.
And so I must end; no vaine word to spend.

CHAP. VIII.

TEaching words ending first in three, then in foure consonants, containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practice of reading the same.

Ca cat caught naught faught.
Cy eight. Hei height weight. Si sight bright.
Bou bought ought fought wrought sought.
Ru rug rugl rugls.
Bel belch welch. Fi fil flch milch pilch.
Am amb ambl bzambl. Scra scrambl. Pi nimbl wimbl.
Fu fum fumbl mumbbl stumbl. Pi nim nimph.
Am amp ampl sampl crampl. Tem templ. Dim pimpl.
Pu pum pump pumpl. Pompp pomps. Pumps.
Ba * blanch bzanch panch. Ben bench wzl wzinch.
Ca can candl handl. Spzen spzendl.
Ma man mantl. Spzan spzantl. Grun grunfl.
Ten tenth. Pi nin ninth. De dep dept.
Ca cam camp campst stampst. Tem tempt. Stum stump.
Ki kind kindl spindl. Bu bun bundl.
An * ankl. Wzi wzinkl spzinkl. Un bncl.
Bn mangl tangl strangl wzangl. Pi mingl singl.
Ga gar garb garbl marbl warbl. Cu curb curbl.
Ci cir circ circl.
Far fard fardle. Gir gircl. Hu hur hurcl.
Gar gargl. Pu pur purp purpl. Ki kir kirt kirtl mirrt.
Tur turt. Wo wo3 wo3ld. Cu cur curld.
Ca cast castl. Wza wzast. Thi thist thistl. Just iustl.
Da dash dashl last swast. Pu push pushl rushl.
As ask askt. Cla clast clasp clast.
Ca catch watch scratch. Ititch witch.

*For (a) here
many put an.

*We may put
(c) before (h)
not pronounced.

words ending
in foure con-
sonants, most
of them being
the plurall
number.

Ten length strength. Eight weight weights. (Wo3ld3.)
Hand handl handls. Spin spindls hardls gircl3. Turtle3.

English Schoole-Master. II

As I went through the Castle-yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heeles and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple. Then I sought how I might wrastle out, but I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles; till at the length, by the strength of mine armes and legs, I wrought my selfe out, but did catch a Cough, and caught a wrench in mine ankle, and a scratch on my mouth: but now I am taught, whilest I am in this world, how to wrangle with such as are too strong, and full of might for me.

The end of the first Booke.

The second Booke of the English-Schoole-MASTER.

Wherein are taught plaine and easie Rules how to di-
vide truly and certainly any long and hard word of
many syllables, with Rules for the true
writing, of any word.

CHAP. I.

*In this Chapter are set downe the words of Art used in this Treatise, with
other necessary rules and obseruations, especially for words of one syllable,
both for true writing and reading.*

Master.

Doe you thinke your selfe so sufficient-ly instructed
to spell and read distinctly any word of one syllable, that
now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and easie di-
uision of any word of many syllables?

Scholler.

Sir: I doe not well vnderstand what you meane by a syl-
la-ble?

Ma. A syllable is a perfect sound made of so many letters
as wee spell together: as in di-ui-si-on, you see are foure
syllables.

Sch. How many letters may be in a syllable?

Ma. A-ny number vn-der nine; as I doe say that welsh
knight, brought, strength.

Sch. What letters make a syl-la-ble alone?

I diuide your
syllables for
you, vntil you
haue rules of
diuision and
then I leaue
you to your
rule.

Looke not for
any exact de-
finitions, but
for such de-
scriptions, as
are fit for chil-
dren. I make
(h) a letter
for plainnes;
which exactly
is none, but a
note of brea-
thing.

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Ma. Any of the bowels; a, e, i, o, u, as a-ny e-vill, I-doll, o-ver-tur-neth, v-ni-ty.

Schol. But sir, I sometime finde two bowels together in one syl-la-ble, what shall I doe with them.

Diphthong.

* Teach that any two vowels that will make a perfect sound, is called a Diphthong.

For when one is little sounded, I call them improper diphthongs. Ae, Oe, in Latine words, make a Diphthong.

Ma. You must call them a * Diphthong, which is nothing else but a sound made of two bowels.

Schol. Will any two bowels make a diphthong?

Ma. No, * none that are fully soun-ded, but these: ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee; as in say, either, coyne, taught, eu-nuch, eught, good, feed. Which when you find, you must ioyne together, except in some proper names, as in Beer-she-ba, Natha-ni-ell, so in see-eth, agree-ing, and such words, where a syllable begins with (e and i) is added to a perfect word ending in (e) as see, a-gree, de-gree. But aa, oo, and such like make no diphthongs: and therefore may not be ioyned.

Schol. Met doe I finde ia, ie, io, iu, va, ve, vi, vo, ioyned together, as in Ie-sus, Iames, ioyne, Iu-das, va-lew, ve-ri-ly, vi-sir, vow: I pray you are they then not diphthongs.

Ma. No, for i, and u, ioyned with a vowel in the beginning of a syl-la-ble, are turned from vowels in-to con-so-nants, as A-hi-iah.

Schol. What meane you by a consonant?

Consonants.

Ma. I meane all the other letters except the vowels, which can spell nothing without any of the vowels: as take (e) out of strength, and strength will spell nothing.

Sch. Why sir, (g) did euen now spell a word, yet is there in it none of the five vowels.

Ma. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a vowel; but when they be con-so-nants, they differ: for (y) is also a con-so-nant, when it is ioyned in the beginning of a syl-la-ble with a vowel, as in yes, you: so yet differeth from yer, and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used, and in many other before, you put (e) in the end, which is not sounded.

Ma. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath two principall uses, The first and chiefest is to draw the syl-la-ble long: as he is made, mad.

A mill dam. A shewd dame.

My man hath cut my horse mane.
 A great gap, gape wide.
 Spare this Spar. Beware of war.
 *Feed untill thou hast well fed.
 Thou feele not my paine. The waspe is fell.
 He hid the Ore hide.
 It is a mile to the mill.
 A little pin. My flesh doth pine.
 A branch of fir: good for the fire.
 A dor sitteth on the doore.
 To the ball. Tole the wooll.
 Thou have a dot on the nose, and you dote.
 Rud is not rude.
 A tun of wine, the tune of a song.

Schol. What is the second vse?

Maſt. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this vse with the further de-cla-ra-ti-on of this let-ter, be-cause it is har-der than you will at the first ea-si-ly con-ceiue, I will re-ferre you to another place.

Schol. Are no o-ther let-ters not at all, or but lit-tle pro-noun-ced.

Maſt. Yes, ver-y many: as (a) is not pro-noun-ced in earth, goat: nor (e) in George; nor (i) in briefe; nor (o) in people: neither is (u) pro-noun-ced in guide. All which words of all sorts I will set down af-ter-ward, when I haue gi-uen you moze ne-ces-sary rules in these thzee first chapters, and you bet-ter a-ble to vse them.

* In this sound when (e) is long, it is commonly doubled and made a dip-thong.

Make your Schollers ve-ry perfect in these and then you may try them in other the like.

Letters not pronounced.

Chap. II.

By this Chapter, you shall easily and plainly know how many syllables are in euery word.

Maſt. If you di-li-gent-ly ob-serue these things, you cannot erre in any word of any one syllable: therefore I will pro-ceed in the di-ui-si-on of syl-la-bles; which if you care-ful-ly marke, you shall neuer faile in di-ui-ding the long-est or har-deſt word that euer you shall reade.

Schol. That will as-su-red-ly bring me great pro-fit and plea-sure: for when I meet with a long bare word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can nei-ther goe for-ward nor back-

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ward. And I neuer yet heard that any such rules hath beene euer yet taught by any. I pray you therefore tell mee what is the first generall rule, or the chiefest ground in this work.

Ma. Briefly it is this: Mark how many bowels you haue in a word, as in strength, ti-ed, e-spi-ed, sub-mis-si-on, fa-lu-ra-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly; in which seuen words, you haue as many syllables as bowels: and aboue seuen syllables I remember no word.

Sch. But I find the contrary euen in this rule: for in the words you, haue, brief: are moe bowels then syllables.

Ma. It is well obserued, therefore you must know that you can hardly finde a generall rule without some exceptions.

Sch. How many exceptions hath it?

Ma. Three. The first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other bowel not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chiefe, haue, twice: wherein we sound not (i) in chiefe, nor the last (e) in any of them.

Sch. What is the second exception?

Ma. The second is, if there be a Dip-thong, as in may, your, then haue you two bowels in one syllable.

Sch. Are there not three bowels in your?

Ma. No: for I told you before, that (y) before a bowell in the same syllable, is a consonant

Sch. What is the third exception?

Ma. Words ending in (es) haue aboue one bowel; as Iames, pre-serues, al-waies, names, hides, bones. But of these moze shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I neuer else find two bowels in one syllable?

Ma. Yes, after (q) alwaies is (u) with another bowel, as in quaffe, queen, quick, and sometime after (g) as in Gual-ter, Lan-guage, otherwise neuer, vnlesse we say that in words ending in (uen) as Hea-uen, e-uen, are in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them.

CHAP. IX.

This Chapter teacheth plaine rules, how to diuide truly the longest and hardest English word that you shall finde.

Schol.

English schoole-Master.

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Schol. **I** have already with ease and certainty learned to know how many syllables are in any word so soon as I see it, yet know I not how to divide them truly.

Ma. Marke then these rules following, and you shall never faile. The first it is, if you have two vowels come together both fully pronounced and no Diphthong, you must put the former of them in the former syllable, and the latter of them to the syllable following, as in tri-*al*, mu-*tu*-all, *lay*-ing, tri-*um*ph, E-*phra*-im. Likewise when the same consonants is doubled, they must be di-*vi*-ded in like manner, as ab-*bor*, ac-*cord*, ad-*der*, let-*ter*, dif-*fer*, com-*mon*, ne-*ces*-si-tie, &c. except when they are need-*les*ly, doubled in words of the plurall number, as in plum-*mes*, whip-*pes*, hil-*lies*, crag-*ges*, for plums, hils, whips, crags.

Schol. What meane you by the plurall number?

Ma. When naming a thing, we speake of more than one, as one whip, we call the sin-*gu*-lar number, because it speaketh but of one; and whips we call the plurall number, because it speaketh of more than one.

Schol. But what shall I doe, when I find but one, con-*so*-nant be-*twixt* two vowels.

Ma. *a* You must put the consonant unto the vowel fol-*low*-ing him, as in e-*uer*, e-*nough*, v-*sed*, be-*cause*, re-*port*, de-*li*-ver, re-*ioy*-ced, di-*li*-gent, re-*ge*-ne-ra-ti-on, except in some compound word.

Sch. What kind of words be they?

Ma. When two severall wordes which we call simple words are ioyned together, as in sa-*ue*-gard, two syllables; not sa-*ue*-gard, three syllables, *b* because it is made of com-*pounded* of two severall words, saue and gard; so where-*of*, there-*in*, heri-*out*, vn-*e*-uen, lame-*nes*se, wile-*ly*. Where you must note, that if the last part be an addition onely, and signifie nothing, *c* as (nes) in lame-*nes*, we call that a deriva-*tive* word, and not a word compounded. Also (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-*en*, ex-*er*-cise, ex-*or*-cists, the reason is, because *d* (x) hath the sound of two con-*so*-nants, (c and s) and (cs) cannot begin a syllable.

Schol. What if there come two diuers con-*so*-nants be-*twixt* two vowels?

For the latter syllable must not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel.

Double con-*so*-nants.

The plurall number I will now leaue, di-*uiding* those syllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring schol-*lers* to present practise.

One con-*so*-nant.

a Because the former syllable cannot end with a con-*so*-nant. except the syllable following be-*gin* with a con-*so*-nant.

b We call that simple, that is not compoun-*ded*.

c The syllable will keepe the same letters, as when he was simple.

d Therefore (x) is called a double con-*so*-nant.

Two con-*so*-nants.

Ma.

^e Mast. Then if they be such as may, they must be ioynd: for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are Consonants may begin a word and therefore must be ioynd.

Mast. If you turne backe to the third Chapter of the first booke, they are set downe together: but because I would haue you very perfect in these letters, I will giue you of every one an example; as blesse, crew, child, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flain, fret, glasse, grat, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, flowe, smart, snuf, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you now giue examples, how these must be ioynd in words of moe syllables.

Mast. Marke then diligently here: re-store, not thus restore, because (st) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus, rest-ore, because a Consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-fraine, ex-e-cra-ble, and such like: but in god-ly, sel-dome, trum-pet, lodg-ed, mor-ning, &c. the middle Consonants must bee diuided, because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn,) can begin a word, therfore can they not begin a syllable. Againe you may not spell thus: lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word.

Schol. Is then the same reason to be obserued, if there come three or moe Consonants together in the midst of a word.

Three or moe
Consonants.

Mast. Yea altogether: For as many Consonants as can, must be ioynd and the rest deuided.

Schol. How many Consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Mast. Three and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come foure, or moe, they must be diuided, although foure may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure, which three may be ioynd?

Mast. They are all set downe in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the first booke. But for moe plainenesse sake I will giue every one of them an example, whereof wee haue an ordinary English word, as scrap, skrew, shrink, stroke, split, spring, thrall, thwite.

Schol.

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Sch. Giue an example for diuiding of these words, where-
in many consonants came together.

Maſt. One or two may ſerue, if you remember what hath
beene taught. As for this word con-ſtraine, you may not ſay
co-nſtraine, nor conſ-traine, conſt-raine, nor conſtr-aine,
but con-ſtraine, becauſe (nſ) cannot begin a ſyllable (ſtr) can,
therefore it muſt begin it; ſo im-ploy, King-dome, deſtructi-
on, acknow-ledge, tranſ-greſſe, &c. And this rule muſt you
carefully ſtill practiſe, that you may readily giue the reaſon
in all ſuch words, why every conſonant muſt goe to this ſil-
lable rather than to that. But ſtill looke, as beſore, that ſome
compound words muſt be markt, as miſ-take, diſ-like, tranſ-
poſe, with-out, through-out, &c. Which if they had beene
ſimple words, we muſt haue ſpelled them thus, mi-ſtake, di-
ſlike, tranſ-poſe, as ye haue learned, becauſe in compoſition
every word muſt haue his owne Letters, not mingled with
other.

Schol. But ſir, ſome men ſpell deriuatiue words thus;
ſpeak-erth, ſtrength-en-ing, otherwiſe than you haue taught.

Maſt. I know it well: yet becauſe if ſuch words ſhould bee
ſo ſpelled, wee muſt for them frame new rules, (which were
to bring a needleſſe oppreſſion on Childzens memories:) and
that the former Rules can bring no inconuenience, in any
word, therefore follow them without feare or doubt. And thus
may you, by this that you haue learned, ſpel truly, certainly, &
with iudgment, any english word, that can be laid beſore you.

Schol. Although all men will grant that theſe Rules muſt
of neceſſity bring a ſpeedy courſe of reading to as many as
are of peers able to diſcerne, yet many will not eaſily beleue
that little children can conceiue them, and make uſe of them,
and then they will rather bring conſuſion than profit.

Maſt. But experience hath taught the contrary, for a child
of an ordinary capacity, will, and hath eaſily conceiued theſe
Rules, being orderly taught. But diſcretion muſt be uſed,
not to trouble them with any new rule, beſore they be perfect
in the old. The words of Art here uſed are not aboue Eight
in all; the moſt of them I would haue the child learne, while
he is learning to ſpell, in the firſt booke, as I haue giuen di-
rection there in the beginning: which words there, and rules

Obiect.

Answer.

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Although those three chapters bee not of greatest vse for Readers, yet let your Scholier diligently read the rest. For although hee do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading, yet he may at the second.

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, neuer (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortlesse successe: therefore I wish that no man with a preiudicate opinion doe reject them, before he hath made good triall vpon some ordinary wit: but would haue all such as teach to reade, that they should make their schollers as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity and vse: the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing onely difference of sounds of our English letters, and other obseruations for true writing, if your child be very yong or dull, trouble him with vnderstanding no more of them than he is fit to containe and vse: yet let him learn to reade them all: for were it granted, that hee could vnderstand none of them, no, nor some of the former: yet while he reades them, he learneth as much and goeth on as fast, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he vnderstands, when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible: yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one halfe for plainnesse sake, than otherwise I might, knowing that in practising to reade, he looseth not his labour.

CHAP. IIII.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certaine rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word. Of (e) in the end of a word. of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plurall number.

Schol. **I** Remember you told me, (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced; beside that, it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of letters: I pray which are they?

Ma. It changeth the sound of these letters u, c, g, when any of these bowels go before, as au, eu, iu, ou, ac, ic, oc, uc, og, ug, so in ag, ig, as in * hau, haue, leu, leue, lou, loue, so cane, saue, salue, hiue, thriue: so c, without e, is sounded like k, but ace, with e, like ase, as in accord, but place, race. so lic, lice, truc, truce: also ag, age, as stag, stage, so cag, cage, so hug, huge deluge, so hang, strange, string, fringe, so larg, large, in most of which (e) doth also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag.

Here u, with e, hath the sound of a consonant. And (ce) a (se) and when short wordes end in (e) we vse to adde (h)

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ag, age, hug, huge. Where you must marke, that the sound which g, hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables is made by putting d, before g, as in badg, trudge. So it is also when e, i, o, come before g, as leg, ledge, rig, ridge, log, lodge, which bowels come before g, are neuer long, except in lieg, sieg, which is the putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, you haue vsed e, in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllable long: what is that?

Mastr. Wee see it indeed often, but rather of custome, (as they say) for * beauty than of necessity, as after i, but not after y, as in bie, by, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, tonne, whereas the learned languages, neither double the consonant, nor vse such e, as the Latines say, mel, as, ros, we mell, as, resse. And sometime we vse not e, when the word is long, as after ll, as in all, fall, shall, yea we vse as longer without e than alle, with it. Yet sometime we vse e, after two consonants, to draw the syllable long for difference sake, principally if the end of them bee l, as in cradle, ladle; least they should be pronounced short, like sadl, ladd; which some men would distinguish by doubling dd, as saddl. But it is both vnusuall and needlesse to write bibbl, and chilld, to make them differ from bible, and child. And some pronounce these words blind, find, behind, short: other blinde, finde, behinde, with e, long. Which e, if wee should write after some words, it would utterly euertrow the naturall sound, as if we should write hang with e, thus hange, we must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger, and stranger. So words sounding, as long, long; and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should haue (e) would sound like fringe, hinge; as swing him in a rope, swing him with a rod, which must not be written with dg, frindge, as some thinke, as the former examples shew, and these words, fringed, hingell, where d, is neuer written.

Schol. If this be custome without reason, what certainly shall I hold?

Mastr. Although it were good and easie both for our owne Country learners, and for strangers, that certain rules were

* Especially after (i) and is as in *espie*, *argue*.

Whereas some would make such words as *able*, two syllables, and that (e) in the end, makes *bl*, to be as it were a syllable, I can see no reason for it.

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knowne and practised, (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lyeth not in vs to perforce, I with you rather to obserue the best, and follow that which we haue, than to labour for innouation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serue for all customes in the rest.

A letter not pronounced.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set downe those wordes which haue other letters besides (c) either not at or but little pronounced.

(a) The ioyning of these kinde of vowells, may be called improper dipthongs, because one of them is little heard.

Maist. I will either set you them downe, or else giue you rules to know them, Marke them therefore as they follow: (a) is not pronounced, when (ea) or (oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, toat, boat: When (a) doth draw the syllable long, lik e, in the end, as appeareth by these wordes, Beaste best, bread, bred goad, god, coast, cost, as if you wrote Brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word yeare, yeere, yere, is diuersly witten; yet we say, be-a-ti-tude, create, cre-a-tor, &c. but creature; and in forreigne proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Iehoshabe-ath. Gile-ad, Teco-ah, Bo-az.

(e)

(e) Not pronounced in George, trueth.

(i)

(i) In shield, field, priest, chief, brief, shrieve, grieve, siege Maister, their, view, mischief, fierce, friele, atchieve, marveil, reliefe, grieve, bierre, adeu, interier, kirchiefe, Lieutenant, fruit, suit, bruise, bruit.

(o)

(o) In people, blood, flood, yeoman, jeopardy.

(u)

(u) In guest, guise, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guile guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, sinagogue.

(b)

(b) In Lamb, comb, thumb, debt, doubt, bdelium.

(c)

(c) In backe, packe, decke, pecke, licke, sticke, rocke, knock, huck, lucke. And all alike: for we vse no short wordes ending in (e) without (k) so in these that end in ackle, eckle, ickle, ockle, uckle.

Schol. Why may wee not say that k is not pronounced, in these as well as e?

Maist. It differeth not much which: for although that k, doth end our English wordes when they be long: as in bake, cake, seoke, speake, like, look, duke: yet these that we make short; the Latines make the same sound in (c) as lac, nec, dic, sic, hoc, duc, when we say, lacke, neck, dick, sick, hock, duck,

(g) In

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(g) In signe, reigne, flegme, raigne, soveraigne, Gascoigne.

(g)

(h) In Christ mirth, Ghost, Iohn, whole, scholler, eunuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, choler, Chrystall, Rhene, rhenish, rhetoricke, abhominable, melancholy. So in forraigne proper names, as Thomas, Achaia, Cheaanath, Zecharias, Zichri, Chios, Aristarchus, So those that end in arch, as Monarch: but in the beginning seldome, as Archangell; therefore commonly write Arkangell.

(h)

(gh) Comming together except in Ghost, are of most men but little sounded, as might, fight, pronounced as mite, fite, but in the end of a word, some Countries sound them fully, others not at all: as some say, plough, slough, bough: other, plou, sl u, bou: Thereupon some write burrough, some borrow; but truest is both to write and pronounce them.

(gh)

(n) In solemne, hymne.

(n)

(p) In Psalme, receipt, accompt.

(p)

(f) In Isle.

(f)

(t) Is alwayes written, but little sounded before ch when the syllable is sh, t, not having another consonant next, before, as in catch, stretch, ditch, botch, smatch, except in rich, which, much: in which, custome hath prevailed against rule: But if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant with (ch) then (t) is not written, as in attach, reproch, couch, belch, bench, &c.

(t)

Here againe obierue that custome hath prevailed against reason, else why should *o*, bee written in boar, boat, rather than in doer, dote, or *i* in fruite rather than in brute? But to know when to write them, and when not, you shall find all that may breed doubt, set downe in the table at the end of the booke, where you may ask counsell as your doubts shall arise, and not for those sozts onely, but for any other hard or doubtful word, not mentioned before in this booke.

In such rules of writing, you must not only understand the first original word, but all derivations rising from them.

Sch. You told mee, you would oblerue something more in words ending in *es*; I pray you what is it?

Note that *e* long sounded, as in *se* not as *sea*, is alwayes written with *ca*.

Mastr. Well remembred, it is this: words ending in (*es*) are most of the plurall number, and are made of the singular by adding *s*, for where it is not needfull to use *e*, in the end of the singular number, it shall not be needfull to use *es* in the

Words of the plurall number.

plurall, as in jewels, ingines: except the singular end in a be-
well, or in w, put for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crowes. Ther-
fore shall you find hands, things, words, more usuall in the ex-
actest writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with e, although
both wayes be common: and this maketh the difference be-
twixt mils and miles, tuns and tunes, curs and cures: and not
by writing them being short, with the consonant doubled, as
milles, tunnes, cures, which is needlesse though usuall, un-
lesse it be sometimes for difference of words, as to make sonnes
differ from the sound of the Latine word sons.

Schol. Are there then neuer more syllables in the plurall
number, then in the singular.

Ma. Yes, sometime, as when the singular number endeth
in ce, ch, gd, dg, s or sh. As in graces, places, churches, cages,
hedges, noses, fishes. And this maketh the difference betwixt
gags for a mouth, and gages for a vessell. Note also, that
if the singular number end in f, it is turned in the plurall
into u, as wife, knife, calfe, whose plurals are wiues, kniues,
calues.

Sch. Doe all words of the plurall number end in es?

Ma. No, for we may say, licc, micc, men, brethren, oxen,
teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And sometime the singular
and plurall are both one; as one sheepe, ten sheepe, one mile,
twenty mile, or miles.

CHAP. V.

This Chapter teacheth all obseruations that are necessary
for the perfecting of a Scholler.

What is the first thing next to be learned?

(e and o)

* Which Gra-
marians call
the second
person ph.

You shall find some word written with e and o sin-
gle, when they should be written with the diphthongs, ee, oo,
as he, be, me, she, do, mother, for hee, bee, mee, doe, &c.
but * thee, when we speake vnto one, and the otherwise and
so must their pronounciation differ, as I wil tell thee, the mat-
ter. Secondly, that ph, is as much as f, and is vsed onely in
words borrowed from the Greeke tongue, as in physick, pro-
phet, philip, phenice: for the rest, looke the Table.

Thirdly, some letters beside those before mentioned, haue
not alwayes one and the same sound: as th is commonly
sounded:

sounded: as in these words, thanke, thiefe, third, throt, thump: except in these words following, that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, these, brothel, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus: and in words of more than one syllable, ending in ther, thed, theth, thest, thing; as father, breathed, breatheth, bathest, seething.

(th)
Like (S) the
Greeke (th)
which onely
schollers un-
derstand.

Also (g) when (e) or (i) follow, brings great hardnes to our learners and strangers being diuersly sounded (ge) most often soundeth as (je) as in * agent, gorge, gentle, gentile; except in these words, together, get, bragget, target, burgen, gesse, gled, gow, gnawes, viniger, anger, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, luger. And (g) as (ij) as in grant, ginger, clergy, imagin, &c. except in begin, biggin, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet, ginni, gird, girdle, girle, girth, gittron, giue, giues, Gibbon: and deriuatiues ending in ger, gec, geth, gest, ging: which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeth, hangeth, hanging. Some men thinke that these words might bee thus differently witten: a childe's gig, a scottish jig, the gill of a fish, and a jill of wine. But our English tongue will hardly beare (ji) in one syllable: Therefore to be sure when to write (g) and when (i) know that the sound (gi) is alwayes witten with g, and write ie, alway with i, sauing in these words that you shall finde witten with g, in the Table. But our English proper names are witten as it please the Painter, or as men haue receiued the by tradition; otherwise, why should Iermine be witten otherwise than the first syllable in Germane; or lesse rather than Cesse? and this I take to be the reason, why Gifford is diuersly pronounced and made two different names, which is most like to be at the first but one; yea, I haue knowne two naturall brethren, both learned to write their owne names differently.

(gi and ge)

The first sort
are sounded
like the latine
(g) the other
like the greek
(v)

Moreover ti, before on, is pronounced as si, as in redemption: except (or x goe before), as question, aduotion, mixtion; and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Egyptia, except when a syllable beginning with a vowel, is added to a perfect word ending in ti, as if ing be added to pity, or it to lotry, it is pitying, lestiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue: for true writing

Ce, se, ci, si.

*That is, by
adding some-
thing to the
beginning or
end.

(f) Often like
(z) as Brazier.

Ci, si, ti, xi.

Diuers wri-
ting of the
same sound.

(o) before (m)
or (n).

*The proper
name is writ-
ten, Some, or
Seame.

writing, is to discerne when to write (ce, or se, ci, or si) or both as science: therefore many words that are meere English, are almost left indifferent: as some write Fauſſet, some fauſet, other faucet: so Pincers, or pinſers: Bullace, or bullaſſe, some bulleis: Siſſers, or ciſers, but exactly it is ciſſers. But because the most are written with s, as ſeat, ſerue, ſide, ſick, &c. therefore you may write s, before e and i, except with those words that are written with c, in the Table, or any other made of them by * deriuation or composition; as if you know how to write Cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, and so in other. Note, that ance, ence, ince, once, ounce, ancy, ency, are usually written with c, so it is after a, in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in caſe, baſe, chaſe, or when s, is ſounded like z, * as amaſe: words beginning with trans, be alwayes written with s, and circum with c, as transſerre, circumſtance. For other exceptions, ſee the Table.

But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi, before (on) mark that ci, and xi, are ſeldome, as ſuſpicion, complexion, ſi more often, as in thoſe that end in caſion, ceſſion, ciſion, cuſion, feſſion, fuſion, greſſion, henſion, luſion, miſſion, paſſion, preſſion, pulſion, riſion, ſeſſion, ſwaſion, verſion, viſion, as redemption, &c. But for particulars if you doubt, view the Table.

Sch. What elſe is there to be obſerved:

Ma. That diuers other words of the ſame pronunciation, by changing their ſignification, change alſo their writing, as the raign of a prince, the reine of a bydle, and the rain falleth, Two men came to me. Their minds are there.

Waite on me, and ſell it by weight,

Nay not ſo, the hoſe doth neigh.

The Sunne ſhineth, my Sonne cryeth.

Stand ſtill here, that you may heare.

A true Prophet, bringeth much profit.

I heard that which was hard.

This mill-wright, cannot write.

Some men haue a great ſumme of money.

Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) as (u) as in come, nomber, cuſtome, * Some, ſonne, &c.

ſame.

Sometimes the same writing is diuersly sounded, as (i) sounded like (z) as we vse this vse. And when that (i) doth so come betwixt two uowels, as that it may be taken for a diphthong or consonant, Ichoi-adah, or Icho-jadah.

The same writing of a diuers sound.

Sometime we shal haue a word diuersly written in the same sence, as (w) is written for (u) as in browne, bronne; but especially in the end of a word. Yet doe now, bow, differ in sound from know, blow. And therefore I see no reason why now and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus; nou, hou, that so to make a difference between these words, to bow a bow, or sow for the sow, we might write to bou a bou, to sou for the sou, and so out for ought, and such like.

The same writing in a diuers sence.

Sometime wee vse the same writing, and sound in words differing in signification, as the hart of the Heart panteth.

As fowle can flie ouer a foule way.

Thou art skillfull in the Art of Grammer.

The right care: Eare thy land for an eare of cozne.

My brother may, may liue till May.

* Which some write heart.

Sometimes a word is diuersly written and sounded in the same sence, as many begimeth with (in) intent, informe, or entent, enforme, so bottell, bottle, yerke, or jerke jaile, or Goale, To words ending in (i) as money, iourny, tansie, or money, iourney, tansiey. So words ending in or, thougt may be indifferently written with, or, and, our, as honor, fauor, or honour, fauour, except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Diuers sounds: and writings in the same sence.

(10)

Further you must mark; that words of more than one syllable ending in this sound, u, are written with, ous, as glorious, friuolous. But words of one syllable, thus, vs, trusse.

(like que)
Write sound.
that end in
(cus) in Latine, as publicus, with (k)
public and
those that end
in (quus) as obliquus, with
(que) oblique
but traffique,
because it is
French.

But to know when a word endeth in (like) as publike, when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard, without the Latine tongue, from whence most of them be borrowed. The best helpe is deriuation; for we write; publike, because we say publication: for, c, and, k, here bee both one, so Rhetoricke because we say Rhetorician.

The last thing I would haue you marke; touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write y, for i, the uowell, wherein almost so many men, so many minds; some will haue it before certaine letters, other when it commeth in a diphthong, but more reason they haue which write it

when

when another (i) followeth, as in say-ing, so in the end of a word sound sharpe, as deny. But I thinke naturally and truly it ought not to bee witten, but in words borrowed of the Greeke, as Hypocrite, myrth, mysticall, all which words you shall finde in the Table, where you shall find no other witten with (y) for difference sake, although other-where I have witten (y) for (i) without regard, following the usuall Custome.

Schol. But sir, I reade a little before Psalme, and you did not teach me that Ps. might begin a word.

Ma. Well remembred, such diligent marking what you read will soone make you a scholler: The answer is this, that word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they ioyne consonants that our English tongue doth not, *Mnason Ptolomeus Rhodus, Etnaes*, signifying the foure fore-teeth, *Pnuma*, a spirit or breath, *Cnus* bastard saffron. But these are very rare; so we haue many terminations in proper names: and latine words that are not usuall in English, as *fons, aruns, falx, arx*; in proper names, *alz, anz, aiz, &c.* Thus *alb* is of the latine: The use also in Latine *Silata*, not used in English: wee use also contract words in English, as *hangd* for *hanged*.

Sch. Haue I now no more to obserue for distinct reading?

Accent vsually omitted in our English prints.

Ma. That which the Grammarians call accent, which is the lifting vp of the voyce in one sillable higher than in another, which sometime differeth in a word witten with the same letters, as in incense to incense, where (in) in the former word, as cense in the latter is lifted vp more.

*The points are thus cald,
(,) a Comma,
(:) a Colon.
(.) a Period.
(?) an Interrogation.

You must obserue also, those which we do call *points or staves in witing, as this mark (,) like to a small halfe moon, noteth a small stay, two prickes thus (:) make a longer stay: and one prick thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended.

() a Parenthesis.

When a question is asked, we marke it thus (?)

When some wordes may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus () as teach me (I pray you) to read. But for the true framing of your voyce in all these, you must craue helpe of your Master.

Called breuiations.

You must also know the short kind of witing used in some words: as a strike ouer any bowell for m, or n, as *mā* for man, *cō* for con, *þ* for the, *ȝ* for that, *ȝ* for you, *wō* for with, &c. for

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et. for and so forth. In witten hand there bee many other, and so a word ending in a vowell, doth lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowell, as thintent, for the intent, which exactly should be witten thus, * th'intent.

Called Apostrophe's.

Lastly, you must write the first Letter of every proper name, and of the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call great and Capitoll letters, as Iohn, Anne, England, Cambridge: As also when wee put a letter for a number, as V. for five, X. for ten, L. for fifty, C. for a hundred, D. for five hundred, M. for a thousand. Lastly, when we put a Letter for a word, as L. for Lord, LL. for Lords, B. for Bishop, BB. for Bishops.

Capitoll letters.

Schol. Now I am sure that I shall neuer misse in spelling, or reading, nor (as I thinke) in writing.

Mastr. I know not what can easily deceiue you in writing, vnlesse it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your Country people, whereof I will giue you a taste, thereby to giue you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any like: Some people speake thus. The mill standeth on the helle, for the mill standeth on the hill: so knot for knit, bredg, for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yerb for herb, griffe for grasse, yelk for yolk, ream for realme, asfard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheepe, hafe for halfe, sample for example, parfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certen for certain, cercher for cerchief, leash for lease, hur for her, sur and sister, for sir and sister, to spat for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pronunciation and writing.

So doe they commonly put (f) for (u) as feale for veale.

And a nox, a nasse, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an oxe, asse, mine aunt, thine vnle, &c.

Take heed also you put not e, for i, in the end of a word, as vnitee for vnitie, noz id for ed, as vnited for vnited, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wine, for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

We vse to put (n) to the word (a my or thy) when the next word beginneth with a vowell to avoid a gaping sound.

Schol. How shall I aboid these dangers?

Mastr. By diligent marking how you read them witten.

Sch. May I then neuer vse my proper Country termes?

Ma. Yes, if they be peculiar termes and not corrupting of words, as the Northren man writing to his priuate neighbour,

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bour may say, my lathe standeth neere the kirke-garth, for my barne standeth neere the Church-yard. But if he should write publikely, it is fittest to vse the most knowne words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Ma. Nothing at all, (if you be thoroughly perfect in this that I haue taught you) vnlesse it be want of more practise, which (although this you haue learned,) will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot faile in any word though you haue neuer any other teacher. yet for your more cheerefull proceeding, I would wish you (if you can conveniently) not to forsake your Master, vntill you haue gone through these exercises following, of which I haue made choyse of all sorts, both of prose and verse that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Sch. Sir, I will follow your aduice, thanke you for your paines, and craue the Lord his blessing. And now will I appose some of my fellowes, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

Chap. VIII.

Here is set downe an order how the Teacher shall direct his Schollers to appose one another.

John. **V**ho will aduenture his credit with mee in apposing for the victorie?

Robert. I will neuer refuse you nor any in our sournie, in any thing we haue learned, begin what you will.

John. How spell you lo?

Robert. L, o.

John. Spell of?

Rob. o, f.

John. Spell from.

Rob. F, r, o, m.

John. How write you people?

Robert. I cannot write.

John. I meane not so, but when I say write, I meane spell, for in meaning they are both one.

Robert. Then I answers you, p, e, o, p, l, e.

John. What vse hath (o) for you giue it no sound?

Robert.

When your schollers first learne this Chapter, let one read the questions, and an other the answer.

When your schollers appose one the other, let the answerer answer without booke.

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Rob. True: yet we must write it, because it is one of the the words we learned, wherein o is pronounced.

Iohn. Are there any more of them?

Rob. Yea many: I will repeat them if you will.

Ioh. No, that would be ouer long. But tell mee, why pronounce you not e in the end of people.

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another bolwell in that sillable.

Ioh. To what end serueth it?

Robert. We haue learned two principall bles: one is, it draweth the sillable long, as h,a,t, spelleth hat, but h,a,t,e, is hare.

Ioh. How spell you Iesus.

Rob. I,e,s,u,s.

Ioh. How know you that this is not written with g,e.

Rob. Because it is not in the table at the end of my book: for all that be written with g,e, be there, & our master taught vs, that all other of that sound must be written with l,e.

Ioh. How write you Circle.

Rob. S,i,r,c,l,e.

Ioh. Say now you misse: for if you looke but in the Table you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must appose me.

Rob. I confesse mine error: therefore I will trie if I can requite it. What spelleth b,r,a,n,c,h?

Iohn. Branch.

Rob. Say, but you should put in u.

Ioh. What skilleth not, for both wayes are vsuall.

Rob. How spell you might?

Iohn. M,i,g,h,t.

Rob. Why put you in, gh, for m,i,t,e, spelleth mite?

Iohn. True, but with gh, is the truer writing, and it would haue a little sound.

Rob. If your syllable begin with b, what consonants may follow?

Ioh. Onely l or r.

Rob. Where learne you that?

Ioh. In the third Chapter of the first booke.

Rob. And which will follow g?

Iohn. l, n, or r.

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Rob. How proue you it?

Ioh. Because g, l, a, spels gla, g, n, a, gna, & g, r, a, spels gra.

Rob. When thre consonants begin a sillable, how shall I know which they be?

Iohn. We haue them befoze twice set downe; besides, put a vowell vnto them, and see whether then they will spell nothing, as str, put a and it spelleth stra, but btra, will spell nothing: they cannot begin a sillable.

Rob. Doth not str, spell stra?

Ioh. It spelleth nothing without a vowell.

Rob. How many sillables are in this word rewarded?

Ioh. Thre.

Rob. How proue you that?

Iohn. Because it hath thre vowels, without any of the thre exceptions.

Rob. How diuide you them?

Ioh. Re-war-ded.

Rob. Why put you w to a?

Ioh. Because it is one consonant between two vowels.

Rob. And why diuide you r and d?

Ioh. Because they cannot begin a sillable.

Rob. What is the best way to spell a long word as this, admonition?

Iohn. I must marke how many sillables it hath, which I finde to bee five, then I take the first a, d, ad, then take the next m, o, mo, then put them together, admo; to spell and put to the third, admoni, and so vntill you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man should bid you wryte this word?

Ioh. I must follow the same order, first wryte downe ad, then wryte vnto it mo, admo, then ioine vnto that ni, admoni, so the rest admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make vs perfect in spelling hard syllables?

Iohn. My Master sometimes practise vs in hard counterfeite sillables thzough all the five vowels, as in thraugh, threugh, thriugh, through, throug. Wrasht, wresht, wrisht wrosht, wrusht. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmbles. Waight, weight, &c. vaigh, veigh, &c. janch, jench, jinch, ionch, iunch.

Make your
scholler read
over this Dia-
logue so often
vntill he can
do it as readi-
ly and pro-
nounce it as
naturally as
if he spake
without book.

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Ro. What if you cannot tell what bowell to spell your syllable with, how will you do to find it? As if you should write from, and know not whether you shall write it with an o.

John. I would trie with all the bowels thus, fram, frem, frim, from: now I haue it.

Rob. But Good-man Tayloz our Clarke, when I went to schoole with him, taught me to sound these bowels otherwise than (me thinks) you doe.

John. How was that?

Rob. I remember hee taught me these sillables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud, I learned to say, bad, bid, bide, bode, bude, sounding a bed to lie vpon, as to bid or comm and, and bid, as bide long as in abide: bud of a tree, as bude long like rude: for these three bowels e, i, u, are very corruptly and ignozantly taught by many vnskillfull Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignozance of true writing of those that want the Latine tongue.

Let the vnskilfull Teachers take great heed of this fault, and let some good schollers hear their children pronounce these sillables.

John. You say true, for so did my Dame teach mee to pronounce, for sa, se, si, so, su, as sa, tee, si, so, soo, as if shee had sent me to see her sow, when as (e) should bee sounded like the sea, and sue as to sue one at the law.

Robert. But let me returne to appose you: how were you taught to finde out the naturall sound of consonants?

John. By the spech of a stuturer or stammerer, as to observe how he labourerh to * sound the first sillable of a word: as if the stammerer would pronounce Lord, before hee can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other consonants:

* For letters were first deuised according to sound.

Rob. How many wayes may you expresse this sound li?

Ioh. Onely three: si, ci, and lei, or xi, which is (cli,)

Robert. Now haue you erred as well as I; for (ti) before a bowell doth commonly sound (si) and now I will giue you ouer for this time: but I will challenge you againe to morrow, both in some few questions, in some part of that which we haue learned, and also after euery lesson: and as you are in saying, I will marke where you misse, and therein will I deale with you.

John. Do your worst, I will prouide likewise for you, and neuer giue you ouer, vntill I haue gotten the victozy, for I take

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take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Robert. I am of your mind: for I haue heard our master say, that this appoyning doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memorie, and many other commodities. But now let vs looke vnto our Catechisme, for our Master will examine vs next in that.

John. May by your leaue, we shall first read ouer againe all that we haue learned, with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes of the Margents of our Books, which we omitted before, because they were too hard: for we shall goe no further before we be perfect in this.

The end of the second Booke.

A short Catechisme.

VVhat Religion doe you professe?
Christian Religion.

What is Christian Religion?

It is the true profession, beleeuing and following of those things which are commanded and taught vs by God in the holy Scriptures.

Acts 4. 13.

What call you the holy Scriptures?

2 Tim. 3. 10-17

The word of God, contained in the Booke of the Old and New Testament.

Deut. 4. 35, &
6. 4.

Doth this Scripture or word of God, containe in it all points of true Religion, and euery thing necessary for the saluation of a Christian?

Yea.

Tell me then from this Scripture, how many Gods there be?

One.

Ephes. 4. 6.

What is God?

1 Tim. 1. 17.

John 4. 24.

1 Iohn 5. 7.

An euerlasting Spirit, Immortall, Innisible, most strong, and onely wise.

Mar. 3. 16. 19.

Math. 21. 19.

1 Iohn 5. 7.

Psal. 10. 1. 7. &

29. 3. 4. 5.

Rom. 1. 19, &

10. 18.

How many persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Sonne, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God knowne?

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

Who

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Who created the world?

* God.

Whereof did he create it?

Of nothing, and that by his Word.

Who made you?

God the Father.

How did he create you?

In Holinesse and Righteousnesse.

Why were you thus created?

To glorifie God.

Are you able to doe this of your selfe?

No.

Why so?

Because I am a sinner.

How come you to be a sinner, seeing you were so perfectly crea-

By the fall of Adam.

What was his sinne?

Disobedience against God in eating of the forbidden fruit.

How comes it to passe, that you are become a sinner in Adam?

Because he was the Father of all Mankind.

How doe you prove that you are a sinner?

By the testimony of mine owne conscience, and by the law of God.

What is the law of God?

A perfect rule of Righteousnesse, commending good, and forbidding evill: the summe whereof is contained in the Commandements.

How many be there?

Tenne.

Rehearse them.

I Then God spake all these words and said: I am the Lord thy God, which hath brought thee out of the Land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage: Thou shalt haue no other Gods but me.

2 Thou shalt not make to thy selfe any graven image, nor the likenesse of any thing that is in Heaven aboue, nor in the Earth beneath, or in the water vnder the earth; Thou shalt not bow downe to them nor worship them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visite the sinnes of the Fathers vpon the children, vnto the third and fourth generation, of them that hate me, and shew mercy vnto thousands to them that loue me and keepe my Commandements.

Heb. 11. 3

Gen. 1. 1

Gen. 1. 27.

1 Cor. 8. 6.

Ephes. 4. 24.

Gen. 1. 27

Rom. 11. 36.

Rom. 3. 10. 11.

12.

Rom. 3. 23.

1 Ioh. 1. 8. 10

Rom. 5. 21. 28

29

Gen. 3. 6.

Rom. 12. 5

Rom. 2. 13. 8.

3. 10

Gal. 3. 19

Psal. 19. 7

Exod. 34. 28.

Exod. 20. 8

3 Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vaine; for the Lord will not hold him guiltlesse that taketh his Name in vaine.

4 Remember that thou keepe holy the Sabbath day; six daies shalt thou labour, and doe all that thou hast to doe, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; In it, thou shalt doe no manner of worke, thou and thy Sonne, and thy daughter, thy man-seruant, and thy mayd-seruant, thy Cattell and the strangers that is within thy gates: for in sixe dayes the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea and all that in them is, and rested the Seventh day; Wherefore the Lord blessed the Seuenth day and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother: that thy dayes may be long in the land, which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou shalt doe no Murther.

7 Thou shalt not commit Adultery.

8 Thou shalt not Steale.

9 Thou shalt not beare false witnes against thy neighbor.

10 Thou shalt not couet thy neighbours house: thou shalt not couet thy neighbors wife, nor his Servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his asse, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c, a Commandement, or Preface?

A preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandements divided?

Levit. 19. 19. Into two Tables or Parts.

Exod. 31. 18. *How many be there of the first Table?*

and 34. 16. Foure.

How many of the second?

Sixe.

Math. 22. 27. *What doe the Commandements of the first Table teach you?*

My duty towards God.

What doe the Commandements of the second Table teach you?

Math. 22. 29. My dutie towards my Neighbour.

Are you to vse the Commandements as Prayers?

No, because they be no petitions, but Commandements.

Are you able to keepe them, without breaking any of them in thought, word, or deed?

No.

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Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both God and my neighbour. Ephes. 2. 3. Rom. 3. 10.

To what end then serveth the Law?

To shew vs our misery, and to leade vs to Christ, and to be a ruler ever after for the well ordering of our lives. Rom. 3. 10. Gal. 3. 24. Prou. 2. 18.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Eternall destruction both of body and soule. Psal. 119. 103. Rom. 6. 23.

Is there no way to escape it and be saved?

Yes.

How?

Acts 4. 13.

By Iesus Christ.

Who is this Christ?

The Sonne of God, perfect God, and perfect Man.

Mat. 3. 17.

Could there no other meane, or person bee found in Heaven or

Rom. 9. 5.

Earth to save you, but the Sonne of God must doe it?

Esay 6. 5.

No verily.

Heb. 1. 6.

Must hee needs be God and Man?

Yes.

Why?

First, because he must die for vs; and God cannot die; therefore he must be Man. Heb. 9. 23.

Secondly, he must overcome Death, which being only Man he could not: therefore he must be also God.

Heb. 2. 14.

1 Pet. 1. 9. and 2. 22

How did he save us?

Heb. 4. 15.

As he was Man perfectly righteous, hee performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the iustice of God, for me. And as he was God, he overcame death, and raised vp his Body the third day.

1 Pet. 1. 24. & 4. 3

1 Pet. 3. 18.

Mat. 25. 46

and 7. 23

Are all men partakers of his benefit of Redemption purchased by Christ?

Revel. 22. 1. 5.

Iohn 3. 16.

Gal. 3. 16.

Heb. 10. 22.

Rom. 4. 20. 2. 3

Iohn 1. 12.

Acts 4. 12.

2 Thes. 3. 2.

Phil. 2. 29.

Math. 16. 17.

Rom. 10. 17.

No: there are a number that shall haue their part in Hell with the diuell and his angels.

Who are they that shall haue their parts in the death of Christ?

Onely such as belceue.

What is Faith?

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation in Iesus Christ alone.

Hasb euery man this faith in himselfe?

No: for it is the giift of God, and not of nature.

How is Faith gotten?

By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the Word, and the use of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How shall any man know, whether he have this true and saving faith, or no?

By the fruits and marks thereof.

What be the fruits of Faith?

A hatred of all sinne, a continuall care to please God in the duties commanded, and vnfeined loue to Gods Word, and to his people.

Rehearse the summe of your faith.

I beleene in God, the Father Almighty, maker of Heaven and earth, and in Iesus Christ his onely Son our Lord, which was conceived by the holy Ghost, borne of the Virgin *Mary*, suffered under *Pontius Pilate*, was crucified dead and buried; he descended into Hell, the third day he rose againe from the dead; he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence shall hee come to iudge the quicke and the dead. I beleene in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholike Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sinnes, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

How many parts be there of this Creed?

Two.

Which be they?

The first, is of God: the second is, of the Church.

Let vs now come to the meanes of strengthening of faith, as of the Sacraments and Prayer: and first, what is a Sacrament?

A Sacrament is a Seale and a pledge of those benefits of my salvation which I receiue by Christ.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two.

Which be they?

Baptisme, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them?

The Lord Iesus.

To what end?

To strengthen our Faith, and to further our Repentance.

1 Cor. 2. 21

Acts 2. 41

2 Cor. 4. 13

Ioh. 1. 31. & 6.

17

1 Pet. 2. 2

Acts 2. 37

Psal. 119. 123

Heb. 11. 7.

1 Ioh. 3. 14

Rom. 4. 11.

Mat. 28. 19. &

26. 16

1 Cor. 11. 23.

Mat. 26. 26

1 Cor. 11. 23.

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?

Two.

What be they?

The signe, and the thing signified.

In Baptisme, which is the signe signifying?

Water.

What is the thing signified?

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

How is your Faith strengthened by Baptisme?

By Baptisme, I am receiued into the family and Congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due to the same.

What doe you professe in Baptisme?

To die vnto sinne, and to liue vnto righteousness.

In the Supper of the Lord, which be the signes that may be seene?

Bread and Wine.

What doe they signifie?

The Body and blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord?

By the Supper of the Lord my faith is strengthened, that as I receiue the Bread and Wine into my body to become mine, so doth my soule receiue withall Iesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death, to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the naturall Bodie and Blood of Christ, flesh, blood, and bone.

No; the Bread and Wine of their owne nature are not changed, but in use they differ from other common Bread and Wine, because they bee approved by the Lord, to bee signes of the body and blood of Christ.

Why then doth Christ say; This is my Body?

It is a figurative speech vsed in the Scripture; as Circumcision is called the Covenant: the Lambe is called the Passeeover: and yet it is not the Covenant, nor the Passeeover, but a signe of it.

How doe you eate Christs Body, and drinke his blood?

Spiritually, and by Faith.

Are all persons without exception, to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?

No.

Gen. 17. 12.

Rom. 4. 11

Acts 8. 26.

Ioh. 3. 5.

Mark 16. 16

Acts 2. 23

Rom. 6. 3.

Mat. 26. 26 27

1 Cor. 11. 23.

24. 25

Gen. 17. 10. 12

Exod. 12. 18

Iohn 6. 63.

Who are not to be admitted?

1 Cor. 11. 18.

Tit. 3. 10.

Children, fooles, mad-men, ignorant persons, knowne heretiques, open and notorious sinners, not repenting.

What must he doe that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

He must proue and examine himselfe.

1 Cor. 11. 28.

Wherein must he examine himselfe?

First, what knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and specially in the matter of the Sacrament.

Secondly, whether he hath true faith in Iesus Christ, or no.

Thirdly, whether he be penitent and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leaue them, and to liue godly, endeauiouring himselfe to be in brotherly loue and charity with all men.

Math. 5. 13.

Rom. 12. 18.

Heb. 12. 14.

Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they loose the benefit of this Communion in themselves.

Yea.

Who be they?

1 Cor. 11. 30

2 Cor. 11. 30

Such as come not in Faith, and are not grieved for their sinnes past, as hypocrites, euill men, Church-papists, private enemies to Gods word; and so many of the godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

What is the other helpe you haue to increase Faith?

Prayer.

What is Prayer?

Rom. 8. 26.

Iam. 1. 6.

1 Iohn 5. 14.

Prayer is a spirituall action of Faith, wherein we require of God in the Name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory and our comfort.

To whom must we pray?

Psal. 50. 14. 15

To God onely.

In whose Name?

In the Name of Christ.

Iohn 16. 2. 3.

Then you may not pray to Saints or Angels, or to God in the name of Saint or Angell?

No.

Why?

Because there is neither Commandement, promise, nor example in the Scripture for it.

How must you pray?

As Christ hath taught me, saying:

Our Father which art in Heauen, hallowed be thy Name : Thy Kingdome come : Thy will be done in Earth, as it is in Heauen : Giue vs this day our daily bread. And forgiue vs our trespases, as wee forgiue them that trespasse against vs, and lead vs not into temptation. But deliver vs from euill ; for thine is the Kingdome, the power and the glory, for ever, *Amen.* Mat. 6.9.

How many petitions be there in this Prayer?

Sixe; three concerning the glory of God, and three our owne necessities.

What are these words : Our Father which art in Heauen?

A Preface or Introduction to Prayer.

What are these words; For thine is the Kingdome, the power and the glory for euer? Pl. 116. 12. 13.
Ephes. 5. 10.
Deu. 8. 3. 6. &c

The conclusion of the Prayer.

What doe you owe to God for all his benefits?

Thanksgiving.

Is it enough that you thanke him with your lips?

No : But I must be obedient to his lawes and Commandements : which grace the Lord grant me.

Sundry necessary obseruations of a Christian.

That we keepe a narrow watch over our hearts, words, and deeds continually. 1 Pet. 1. 15.
Ephes. 5. 6.

1 That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath been idly, carelessly, and vnprofitably spent. Colof. 4. 9. & 2. 2.
Luk. 14. 15. 10

3 That once in the day at the least, private prayer and meditation be vsed. Deut. 4. 9. and 6. 7.

5 That care be had to doe and receiue good in company. Gen. 18. 19.
Pro. 31. 27. 28.

5 That our Family be with diligence, and regard, instructed, watched over and governed. Colof. 3. 1.
Heb 13. 16.

6 That no more time or care be bestowed in matters of the world then must needs. Gal. 6. 10
Colof. 3. 5.

7 That we stir vp our selues to liberality to Gods Saints. Ephes. 5. 2. 4
Math. 10. 24

8 That we giue not the least bridle to wandring lusts and affections. Dan. 8. 34 &c.
20.

9 That we prepare our selues to beare the Crosse, by what meanes it shall please God to exercise vs. Lament. 1. 1.

10 That we bestow some time, not onely in mourning for

our owne sin, but also for the sins of the time and age wherein we liue.

1 Cor. 1.7.
Tit. 2. 2. 16.

11 That we looke daily for the comming of our Lord Iesus Christ, for our deliverance out of this life.

Iam. 5. 13.

12 That we vse (as we shall haue opportunity) at least as wee shall haue necessitie, to acquaint our selues with some godly and faithfull person, with whom wee may conferre of our Christian estate, and open our doubts to the quickning vp of Gods graces in vs.

Eccles. 7. 4
Phil. 1. 23
Revel. 22. 24

13 That we obserue the departure of men out of this life; their mortalitie, and vanitie, and alteration of things below, the more to contemne the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come. And that wee meditate and muse often of our owne death, and going out of this life, how we must lie in the graue, and all our glorie put off, which will serue to beate downe the pride of life that is in vs.

Deu. 11. 19. 20
Iosh. 1. 8.
Psal. 1. 2
Dan. 9. 2.
Neh. 9. 38.
2 Chro. 34. 31
1 Pet. 1. 14

14 That we read somewhat daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increate of our knowledge.

1 Pet. 2. 20. 21
22

15 That we enter into Covenant with the Lord, to strue against all sinne, and especially against the speciall sinnes and corruption of our hearts and liues, wherein we haue most dishonoured the Lord, and haue raised up most guiltinesse to our owne conscience, and that we carefully see our covenant be kept and continued.

Math. 18. 15.
1 Thes. 5. 22
Revel. 2. 4
Iam. 1. 19.
Iam. 1. 22.
Rom. 2. 13
Eccles. 4. 17

16 That we marke how sinne dyeth, and is weakened in vs, and that we turne not to our old sinnes againe, but wisely auoide all occasion to sinne.

Ephes. 5. 20
Psal. 116. 12
17. & 118. 15
Phil. 1. 13
2 Tim. 4. 7, 8

17 That we fall not from our first loue, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods Word, and all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising of the same in our liues and conversations; that we prepare our selves before wee come, and meditate and conferre of that we heare, either by our selues or with others; and so make our daily profit in Religion.

18 That wee bee often occupied in meditating on Gods benefitts and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

19 That wee exercise our faith by taking comfort, and delight in the great benefit of our redemption by Christ & the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious blessed Kingdome.

20 Lastly

20 Lastly that wee make not these holy practises of repentance, common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechisme.

Almighty God and most mercifull Father in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state, in the cleare glasse of thy heavenly Word; so we beseech thee open our eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feele it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vaine and vile creatures, justly tainted with the rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in sinne, bond-slaves of Satan, necessarily, and yet willingly, serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable sinnes against thy Majesty, whereby we deserve most justly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy Name (O Lord our God) who when there was no power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this woefull estate, hast made us see and feele in what case we were, and provided a most soveraigne remedy for us, even thy deare and onely begotten Sonne, whom thou hast freely offered to us, not onely kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the salvation of our soules. And now, Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyne us to thy Sonne Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit, to make us members of his body, wee humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine owne Image, worke in our hearts a daily increase of true faith and repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable change. O God, enable us in all good measure, to walke worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee, who hast created and chosen us; and thy Sonne, who hast redeemed us from death, and made us heires of glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keepe us with faith, feare, and zeale, in true holinesse, and righteousness, all the dayes of our life. Finally, seeing of thine infinite goodnesse and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy meanes, for the daily increase of thy grace in us, and for the confirming and quickening of us in Christian conversation, wee humbly beseech thee to grant all those good meanes unto us, and to continue them among us,

G

giving

giving us grace to use them purely, constantly, and zealously, to the glory of thy Name; and profit of our brethren, and salvation of our soules, through Jesus Christ, to whom with thee, O Father, and the holy Ghost, be given all honour and glory for ever, Amen.

A Thanksgiving before meat.

O My heavenly Father, I thanke thee through Jesus Christ, for making these Creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them, now I humbly pray thee to give me grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy glory, the good of others, and mine own comfort in Jesus Christ. Amen.

A Thanksgiving after meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with meat & drink, and my mind also fitter to do those things that thou requirest of me; let it now be my meat to doe thy will, and those works which belong to my duty, with all cheerefulness & good conscience; that for these, and all other thy mercies, my thankfulness in heart, word and deed may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Jesus Christ, to whom with thee and the Holy Ghost be all honour, glory, and thanksgiving, now and ever. Amen.

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord our heavenly Father, wee thy poore and wretched creatures, give thee most humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and safe sleepe, and for raising us up from the same. Wee beseech thee for Christs sake to prosper us this day in our labour and travell, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation: principally, to thy glory; next, to the profit of the Church and Common-weale; and last of all to the benefit and content of our Masters. Grant deare Father, that wee may cheerefully and conscionably doe our businesse and labours, not as men-pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee, to bee the chiefe Master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully and trully walke in their vocation, and threatned everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly doe their workes and labours: wee

we beseech thee, O heavenly Father, to give us the strength of thy Spirit, that godly and gladly we may overcome our labours; and that the tediousnesse of this irksome labour which thou for our sinnes hast poured upon all mankind, may seeme to us delectable and sweet. Fulfill now, O Lord, these our requests, for thy Sonne our Saviours sake, in whose Name we pray as he himselfe hath taught us, *Our Father, &c.*

A Prayer for the Evening.

Most mercifull God, and tender Father, which besides thine inestimable mercies declared & given unto us in the making of the World for our sakes, in the redeeming of us by the death of thy deare Sonne Jesus Christ, in the calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed Word, in keeping of us hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us, and in all things hitherto, for our singular wealth and commodity, hast also most fatherly cared for us, kept us this day from all dangers both of soule and body; giving us health, foode, apparell, and all other things necessary, for the comfort and succour of this poore and miserable life, which many other doe want: For these and other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine owne goodnesse only and fatherly providence, hast hitherto poured upon, & doest presently poure upon us, & many other, we most humbly thanke thee, and praise thy holy Name; beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by meanes of the darknesse which thou hast sent over the earth; so thou wouldest vouchsafe to hide and bury all our sinnes, which this day or at any time heretofore wee have committed against thy holy Commandement: and as we now purpose to lay our bodies to rest; so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keepe the same this night, and for evermore: and whensoever our last sleepe of death shall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father, so that our bodies may rest both temporally and eternally, to thy glory, and our joy, through Jesus Christ our Lord. So be it.

The 119. Psalm.

Blessed are those that are undefiled in their way; and walke in the Law of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they which keep his testimonies, and seeke him with their whole heart.

3 For they which doe no wickednesse walke in his wayes.

4 Thou hast charged that wee should diligently keepe thy Commandements.

5 O that my wayes were made so direct, that I might keepe thy Statutes.

6 So shall I not be confounded, whilest I have respect unto all thy Commandements.

7 I will thanke thee with an unfeined heart: when I shall have learned the judgements of thy righteousness.

8 I will keepe thy Ceremonies: O forsake me not utterly.

The second part.

1 **W** Herewith shall a young man cleanse his way? even by ruling himselfe after thy Word.

2 With my whole heart have I sought thee. O let me not goe wrong out of thy Commandements.

3 Thy words have I hid within my heart, that I should not sin against thee.

4 Blessed art thou (O Lord) O teach me thy Statutes.

5 With my lips have I beene telling of all the judgements of thy mouth.

6 I have had as great delight in the way of thy testimonies, as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talke of thy Commandements, and have respect unto thy wayes.

8 My delight shall be in thy Statutes, and I will not forget thy Word.

Proverbs chap. 4

1 **H** Eare, O ye children, the instruction of a Father, and give eare to learne understanding.

2 For I doe give you a good Doctrine; therefore forsake yee not my Law.

3 For I was my Fathers Sonne, tender and deare in the eyes of my Mother.

4 When he taught me, and said unto me, Let thine heart hold fast my words, keep my Commandements, and thou shalt live.

5 Get wisdome, get understanding, forget not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.

6 Forsake her not, and she shall keepe thee; love her, and she shall preserve thee.

English Schoole-master. 45

7 Wisedome is the beginning : get wisedome therefore, and above all possessions, get understanding.

8 Exalt her , and she will exalt thee ; shee shall bring thee to honour, if thou imbrace her.

9 Shee shall give a comely ornament upon thine head : yea, she shall give thee a crowne of glory.

10 Heare my sonne, and receive my word , and the yeeres of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wisedome , and led thee in the path of righteousness.

12 When thou goest, thy gate shall not bee straight , and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction , and leave not : keepe her , for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked , and walke not in the way of evill men.

15 Avoid it, and goe not by it ; turne from it, and passe by.

16 For they cannot sleepe except they have done evill , and their sleepe departeth, except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eate the bread of wickednesse, and drinke the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light , that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darknesse : they know not wherein they fall.

20 My sonne, hearken unto my words, incline thine eare unto my sayings.

21 Let not them depart from thine eyes , but keepe them in the midst of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto those that finde them , and health unto all their flesh.

23 Keepe thy heart with all diligence , for there our cometh life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips farre from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the right, let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy wayes be ordered aright.

27 Turne not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evill.

The first Psalm.

THe man is blest, that hath not bent
to wicked read his eare;
Nor led his life as sinners doe,
nor sate in scorners Chaire;
2 But in the Law of God the Lord,
doth set his whole delight;
And in that Law doth exercise
himselſe both day and night.

3 He shall be like the Tree that groweth
fast by the River side,
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit
in her due time and tide.

4 Whose leafe shall never fade nor fall,
but flourish still and stand:
Even so all things shall prosper well,
which this man takes in hand.

5 So shall not the ungodly men,
they shall be nothing so:
But as the dust which from the Earth
the wind drives to and fro.

6 Therefore shall not the wicked men
in judgement stand upright:
Nor yet the sinners with the just
shall come in place or sight.

7 For why the way of godly men
unto the Lord is knowne:
And eke the way of wicked men
shall quite be overthrowne.

The fourth Psalm.

O God that art my righteousness,
Lord heare me when I call:

Thou

Thou hast set me at liberty,
when I was bound and thrall.
2 Have mercy, Lord, therefore on me;
and grant me my request:
For unto thee uncessantly
to crie I will not rest.

3 O mortall men, how long will yee
my glory thus despise?
Why wander yee in vanitie,
and follow after lies?
Know yee, that good and godly men
the Lord will take and chuse;
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuse.

5 Sinne not, but stand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your chamber quietly,
see you your selves convert.
6 Offer to God the sacrifice
of righteousnesse I say;
And looke, that in the living Lord
you put your trust alway.

The greater sort crave worldly goods,
and riches doe imbrace;
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace:
8 For thou thereby shalt make my heart
more joyfull and more glad,
Than they that of their Corne & Wine
full great increase have had.

9 In peace therefore lye downe will I,
taking my rest and sleepe:
For thou onely wilt me, O Lord,
alone in safety keepe.

The 50. Psalm.

THe mighty God,
 th'eternall hath thus spoke,
 And all the world
 he will call and provoke,
 Even from the East,
 and so forth to the West :
 2 From toward Sion,
 which place him liketh best,
 God will appeare
 in beauty most excellent ;
 3 Our God will come,
 before long time be spent.

Devouring fire
 shall goe before his face ;
 A great tempest
 shall round about him trace,
 4 Then shall he call
 the earth and heavens bright,
 To judge his folke
 with equity and right :
 5 Saying, Goe to,
 and now my Saints assemble,
 My pact they keepe,
 their gifts doe not dissemble.

6 The Heavens shall
 declare his righteousnesse,
 For God is Judge
 of all things more and lesse,
 7 Heare, my people,
 for I will now reveale,
 Lift Israel,
 I will thee nought conceale ;
 Thy God, thy God
 am I, and will not blame thee,
 8 For giving not
 all manner offerings to me.

English Schoole-master.

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9 I have no need
to take of thee at all,
Goats of thy fold,
or Calse out of thy stall:
10 For all the Beasts
are mine within the woods,
On thousand hills
Cattell are mine owne goods
11 I know for mine
all Birdsthat are on Mountains,
All Beasts are mine
which haunt the Fields and Fountaines.

The 51. Psalme the first part.

O Lord consider my distresse,
and now with speed some pity take.
My sinnes deface, my faults redresse,
good Lord, for thy great mercies sake.
2 Wash me, O Lord, and make me cleane,
from this unjust and sinfull act,
And purifie yet once againe,
my hainous crime and bloody fact.
3 Remorse and sorrow doe constraîne,
me to acknowledge mine excessse;
My sinnes alas doe still remaine,
before my face without release.
4 For thee alone I have offended,
and done this evill in thy sight;
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgements just and right.
5 It is too manifest alas,
that first I was conceiv'd in sinne,
Yea of my Mother so borne was,
and yet vile wretch remaine therein.
6 Also behold, Lord, thou dost love
the inward truth of a pure heart;
Therefore thy wisdom from above,
thou hast reveal'd me to convert.

H

7 If

Keep the

o my soule cleave not

The practice to the

7 If thou with hysope purge this blot,
 I shall be cleaner than the glasse :
 And if thou wash away my spot,
 the snow in whitenesse shall I passe,
 8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me lend,
 that inwardly I may find grace,
 And that my strength may now amend,
 which thou hast wag'd for my trespasse.

9 Turne backe thy face and frowning ire,
 for I have felt enough thy hand ;

And purge my finnes I thee desire,
 which doe in number passe the sand.

10 Make new my heart within my breast,
 and frame it to thy holy will.

Thy constant Spirit in me let rest,
 which may these raging enemies kill.

The 67. Psalme.

HAve mercy on us Lord,
 and grant to us thy grace,
 To shew to us doe thou accord,
 the brightnesse of thy face :

2 That all the earth may know
 the way to godly wealth,
 And all the Nations on a row,
 may see thy saving health.

3 Let all the world, O God,
 give praise unto thy Name,

O let the people all abroad,
 extoll and laud the same,

4 Throughout the world so wide,
 let all rejoyce with mirth :

For thou with truth and right dost guide
 the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
 give praise unto thy Name :

English Schoole-master.

O let the people all abroad
extoll and laud the same.
6 Then shall the earth increase,
great store of fruit shall fall;
And then our God, the God of peace,
shall blesse us eke withall.

7 God shall us blesse, I say,
and then both farre and neere,
The folke throughout the earth alway
of him shall stand in feare.

The 104. Psalme.

MY soule praise the Lord,
speake good of his Name:
O Lord, our great God,
how dost thou appeare?
So passing in glory,
that great is thy fame?
Honour and Majesty
in thee shine most cleare.

2 With light as a robe,
thou hast thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatnesse may see:
The heavens in such sort
thou also hast spred,
That it to a curtaine
compared may bee.

3 His chamber-beames lye
in the clouds full sure,
Which as his Chariots
are made him to beare:
And there with much swiftnesse
his course doth endure,
Vpon the wings riding
of wind in the ayre.

Mary Maynard (The Mary Magdalen)

The practice to the

4 He makes his spirits
as Heralds to goe,
And lightning to serue,
wee see also prell:
His will to accomplish
they runne to and fro,
To save or consume things,
as liketh him best.

5 He groundeth the earth
so firmly and fast,
That it once to move
none shall have such power:

6 The deepe a faire covering
for it made thou hast;
Which by his owne nature
the Hills would devoure.

7 But at thy rebukes
the waters doe flie:
And so give due place
thy words to obey:
At thy voyce of thunder
so fearefull they be,
That in their great raging
they haste soone away.

8 The Mountaines full high
they then up ascend,
If thou doe but speake,
thy word they fulfill:
So likewise the Vallies
full quickly descend,
Where thou them appointest,
remaine they doe still:

9 Their bounds thou hast set,
how farre they shall runne,
So as in their rage

English Schoole-master.

not passe that they can
For God hath appointed
they shall not returne
The Earth to destroy more,
which was made for man.

The 112. Psalm.

THe man is blest that God doth feare,
And eke his Law doth love indeed,
2 His seed on earth God will upreare,
And blesse such as from him proceed.
3 His house with good he will fulfill,
His righteousness endure shall still.

4 Vnto the righteous doth arise,
In trouble joy, in darknesse light,

5 Compassion is in his eyes,
And mercy alwayes in his sight :

6 Yea pity moueth such to lend,
He doth by justice things expend.

7 And surely such shall never faile,
For in remembrance had is hee,

8 No tidings ill can make him quaille,
Who in the Lord sure hope doth see.

9 His faith is firme, his feare is past:
For he shall see his foes downe cast.

10 He did well for the poore provide,
His righteousness shall still remaine :

11 And his estate with praise abide,
Although the wicked doe disdain.

12 Yea, gnash his teeth thereat shall hee,
And so consume his state to see.

The 113. Psalm.

YE children which doe serve the Lord,
Praise ye his Name with one accord,
Yea blessed be alwayes his Name ;

2 Who from the rising of the Sunne

113
I can say you tell what
I say look See when you pray
Edward Coste his be book
Richard 600

The practice to the

Till it returne where it began,
is to be praised with great fame,

4 The Lord all people doth surmount,
As for his glory we may count,
above the heavens high to be.

5 With God the Lord who may compare,
Whose dwellings in the heavens are,
of such great power and force is he.

6 He doth abate himselfe we know
Things to behold both here below,
and also in heaven above.

7 The needy out of dust to draw,
And eke the poore which helpe none saw,
his onely mercy did him move:

8 And so him set in high degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.

9 The barren he doth make to beare,
And eke with joy her fruit to reare,
therefore praise ye his holy Name.

The 120. Psalme.

IN trouble and in thrall,
Vnto the Lord I call,
And he doth me comfort.

2 Deliver me, I say,
From lying lips alway,
And tongues of false report.

3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'st thou thus for to sting,
Thou false and flattering lyer?

4 Thy tongue doth hurt I weene,
No lesse than Arrowes keene,
of hot consuming fire.

5 Alas, too long I slacke,
Within these tents so blacke,
Which Kedars are by name:

English Schoole-master.

By whom the flocke elect,
And all of *Isaacs* sect,
Are put to open shame.

6 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
And set a quiet life:
7 But when my tale was told,
Causelesse I was controll'd,
By them that would have strife.

The 126. Psalm.

VVhen that the Lord
again his Sion had forth brought,
From bondage great,
and also servitude extreame;
This worke was such
as did surmount mans heart and thoughts;
So that wee were
much like to them that use to dreame.
Our mouthes were
with laughter filled then;
And eke our tongues
did shew us joyfull men.

2 The heathen folke
were forced then to confesse,
How that the Lord
for them also great things had done.
3 But much more wee,
and therefore can confesse no lesse;
Wherefore to joy,
we have good cause, as we began.

4 O Lord, goe forth,
thou canst our bondage end,
As to Desarts
the flowing Rivers send.

Full true it is,
that they which sow in teares indeed,

*my God cleave into the dust. O ye
that are according to thy word
I have acknowledged my way and thou have
mercies O teach me thy statutes*

A time will come,
 when they shall reape in mirth and joy :
 6 They went and wept
 in bearing of their precious seed,
 For that their foes
 full oftentimes did them annoy :
 But their returne
 with joy they shall sure see,
 Their sheaves home bring,
 and not impaired be.

The 148. Psalm.

Give laud unto the Lord,
 From Heaven that is so high,
 Praise him in deed and word,
 Above the starry skie.

2 And also yee,
 His Angels all,
 Armies Royall,
 Praise him with glee.

3 Praise him both Moone and Sunne,
 Which are both cleare and bright,
 The same of you be done,
 Ye glistering starres of light,

4 And eke no lesse,
 Ye heavens faire,
 And clouds of the aire,
 His laud expresse.

5 For at his word they were
 All formed as wee see :
 At his voyce did appeare
 All things in their degree :

6 Which he set fast,
 To them hee made
 A Law and Trade,
 For aye to last.

The Schoole-master to his Scholler.

MY child and Scholler take good heed,
unto the words that here are set:
And see you doe accordingly,
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.

First I command thee God to serve,
then to thy Parents duty yeeld;
Vnto all men be courteous,
and mannerly in Towne and field.

Your clothes unbuttoned do not use,
let not your hose ungartered be,
Have Hankerchiefe in readinesse,
wash hands and face, or see not me.

Lose not your bookes, inkehorne, or pens,
nor girdle, garter, hat, or band;
Let shooes be ty'd, pin shirt-band close,
keepe well your points at any hand.

If broken hos'd or shoo'd you goe,
or slovenly in your array,
Without a girdle, or untrust,
then you and I must have a fray.

If that you cry, or talke aloud,
or bookes doe rend, or strike with knife;
Or laugh, or play unlawfully,
then you and I must be at strife.

If that you curse, miscall or sweare,
if that you picke, filch, steale, or lye;
If you forget a Schollers part,
then must you sure your points untie.

If to the Schoole you doe not goe,
when time doe call you to the same,

Or if you loyter in the streets,
when we doe meete, then looke for blame.

Wherefore (my child) behave thy selfe
so decently at all assayes :
That thou maist purchase Parents love,
and eke obtaine thy Masters praise.

The first part of Arithmetiske, called Numeration.

ALL Numbers are made by the diverse placing of these nine figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and this circle (0) called a Cypher. Now looke how many of these stand together, in so many severall places they must needs stand. But marke, that thou call that which is next to the right hand, the first place; and so goe (as it were) backward, calling the next unto him towards the left hand, the second place; the next the third place, and so forth, as farre as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure standeth from the first place, the greater hee is: every following place being greater by ten times, than that next before; as (5) in the first place is but five, but in the second place ten times five, that is, five times tenne, which is fifty: in the third place five hundred; in the fourth place five thousand; & in the fifth place fifty thousand; and so thou maist proceed. As for example: the number thus placed, 1636. being this present yeere from the birth of Christ, is one thousand sixe hundred thirty sixe. And this number 5657. being this present yeere from the Creation (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand sixe hundred fifty seven. But my Booke growing greater than I purposed; pardon mee (I pray thee) though I breake off this matter sooner, than (peradventure thou maist thinke) I promised.

Directions for the ignorant.

FOR thy better understanding this briefe *Chronologie* following, I thought good to advertise thee thus much. Thou must first be perfect in the numbers above, so farre as concerneth the fourth place. Then marke how I have divided the yeeres of the world in the five parts, called *five periods*, which I for plainnesse sake, sticke not to call Chapters: therefore I be-
gin

gin my account five times; best answering as (I thinke) thy demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing Done: for thou commonly movest thy question one of these five wayes; either how long was it after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? how long after the departure out of Egypt, and the Law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkest it neereſt one of these times. If then thou findeſt the name thou seekeſt, and the yeere ſet by it, looke upward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou ſhalt ſee how long that thing thou ſeekeſt, was from the time mentioned in the title of that chapter. Further I have ſet it downe (as thou ſeeſt) in a diuerſe letter, according to the diuerſity of the matter. If then thou ſeekeſt for any thing proper to the Bible, or Eccleſiaſticall ſtory, ſeeke in the *Romane* and *Italica* letter, which thou uſeſt to call the *Latine* letter; and paſſe over thoſe in the *English* letter, for they concerne not thy purpoſe. Again, if thou be a Grammar Scholler, or other, that wouldeſt find ſomething onely concerning any prophane Author, ſeeke onely in the *English* letter, paſſing over the other. And becauſe I deſire breuity, I have omitted the Kings of *Iſrael*, *Egypt*, *Aſſyria*, &c. and the Prophets which wrote not, whoſe times thou mayſt eaſily finde, by conference with the *Judges*, and the Kings of *Judah*. And note, that (y) alone ſtanding by any number, ſignifieth (yeere.) Finally, my firſt purpoſe in making it, was for thy ſake that learn'eſt reading. Therefore read them ſo often, untill thou canſt run them over as faſt as any other *English*.

CHAP. I.

After the Creation.

God having made the World,
and created Adam and He-
vah; their poſterity was
borne in theſe yeeres after,
as followeth.

Yeere.

130 Seth.

253 Kenoh.

325 Kenan.

395 Mahalaleel.

Yeere.

560. Jared.

622 Enoch.

687 Methuſelah.

874 Lamech.

1056 Noah.

1556 Japheth.

1558 Shem.

1656 The Uniuerſall Flood, af-
ter which followeth the ge-
neration of Shem.

I 2

Chap.

CHAP. 2.

After the Flood.

Yeere.

- 2 Arphaxad.
 37 Selah.
 67 Eber.
 101 Peleg.
 101 *Tower of Babel built.*
 131 Ren.
 163 Serug.
 192 Nahor.
 222 Terah.
 292 Haran.
 352 Abraham.
 436 Ismael.
 452 Sodom destroyed.
 452 Isaac.
 512 Jacob.
 587 Reuben.
 588 Simeon.
 589 Levi.
 599 Judah.
 600 Dan.
 601. Nephtali.
 601 Asher.
 602 Issachar.
 602 Gad.
 602 Zabulon.
 604 Joseph.
 619 Benjamin.

*These twelve were the sons
 of Jacob, called the twelve
 Patriarchs, of whom came
 the twelve Tribes of Israel.*

Epimerba.

- 629 Phares.
 642 Hezron.
 643 Jacob went into Egypt,
 where they were 215. yeeres.

Yeere.

Hercules Lyb.

Aram.

Prometheus.

Atlas.

Aminadab.

778 Aaron.

783 Moses.

Job.

Naasson.

Salmon.

858 Moses delivered the chil-
 dren of Israel out of Egypt,
 then was the Law given.

CHAP. 3.

After the Law given.

Phaeton burnt.

40 Joshua brought the people
 out of the wilderness into
 the Land of Canaan, and
 reigned 18. yeeres.

41 Jubiles began.

58 Othniel judged Israel 40.
 yeeres, whereof Cushan the
 Aramite oppressed them 8.
 yeeres.

Radamanthus.

80 Boaz of Rahab.

98 Ehud and Shamgar judged
 80. yeeres, whereof Eglon the
 Moabite oppressed 18. yeeres.
 Troas ruled in Dardania;
 and called it Troy.

Pegasus.

Dyphus.

178 Debora and Barak judged
 40. yeeres, whereof Jabin and
 Sisera oppressed 20. yeeres.

198 Obed

Yeere.

198 Obed borne of Ruth.

218 Gedeon judged 40. yeeres

whereof the Midianites oppressed seven yeeres.

Thebes.

258 Abimelech three yeeres.

261 Tholay 23. yeeres.

284 Jair judged 22. y. whereof the Ammonites and the Philistims oppressed 12. yeeres.

Amazons Battle against

Thebes.

305 Jesse father of David by Obed.

311 Ibzan judged seven yeeres.

318 Elon ten yeeres.

Troy destroyed.

329 Abdon the Pirathonite 8. yeeres.

356 Samson twenty yeeres.

In the time of these 6. Judges the Philistims oppressed.

356 Eli the Priest 40. yeeres.

397 Samuel, and Saul 40. y.

432 Brutus came into England, if the story be true.

47 David reigned 40. yeeres.

Nathan, Asaph, Heman, and Jeduthun Prophets.

477 Salomon reigned 40. y.

and 481. in his fourth yeere, built the Temple before the birth of Christ about 916. y.

CHAP. 4.

Before Christ.

936 Temple built.

900 Nestor.

Yeere.

899 Rehoboam reigned over Judah 17. y.

882 Abijam 3. y.

878 Asa 41. y.

838 Jehoshaphat 25. y.

813 Jehoram 8. y.

805 Ahaziah 1. y.

804 Athalia 6. y.

798 Joash 40. y.

758 Amaziah 29. y.

Jonah prophesied.

743 Rome built by Romulus upon foure hills, which are Palatinus, Capitulinus, Quirinalis, Aventinus, and after enlarged by Servilius Tullus, within the wals, with other three hills, Coelus, Viminalis, and Quirinalis.

729 Kingdome of Judah voyd 12. yeeres.

725 Sardanapalus.

718 Azariah twenty five yeeres. Kingdome of Israel voyd 22. yeeres.

703 Puma Pompilius the second Romane King.

685 Licurgus the Lacedemonian.

Joel, Hosea, Amos, and Isaiah prophesied.

Tullus Hostilius the third Romane King.

677 Joatham over Judah 15. y.

Michaiah also prophesied.

662 Ahas fifteen y.

646 Ezechiah 29. yeeres.

I 3

628 Sal.

Rome built by Romulus

Yeere.

628 Salmanasar carried the ten Tribes of Israel captive to Babel, from whence they never returned. And here the race of the Kings of Israel ceased. Marodach-Baladan began to bring the Empire from Ashur to Babel.

628 Simonides.

Aristoreus.

Ancus Marcius, the fourth Romane King.

Archilocus, Zelenus.

Homer, Phalaris.

617 Manasseh 55. yeeres.

Jeremy prophesieth.

610 Sappho, Spho, Stesichorus, Epimenides.

564 Nebuchadnezzar.

562 Amon 2. yeeres.

560 Josiah 21. yeeres.

Zephaniah and Habakuk prophesie.

526 Jehoiakim 11. y.

526 Captivity, wherein Nebuchadnezzar carried captives Daniel, and many others into Babylon, began the 3. yeere of Ichoiakim.

Jeremiah continueth his prophesie in Iudah.

Daniel prophesieth in Babel.

618 Zedekiah 11. yeeres.

Ezechiel prophesieth.

507 Ierusalem destroyed, and Ieremiah, with the remnant of Iudah carried into Egypt, where Ieremiah prophesieth.

Yeere.

Ezekiel continueth his prophesie in Babel.

501 Consuls, 2. yeeresly began in Rome.

495 Horatius Cocles.

494 Salathiel.

493 Dictators in Rome.

487 Tribunes of the people began in Rome.

468 Zorobabel.

466 Pythagoras, Pyndarus, Democritus, Cresus, Heraclitus, Clope, Solon, Thales, seven Willemen, Plutarchus.

456 Darius and Cyrus his sonne wan Babylon from Balthazar: began the Empire of the Persians, and gave leave for the Jewes to returne and build the Temple.

454 Temple began to be built, The history of Ezra.

Arthashtate, called of prophane Writers Cambyses, reigned with Cyrus his Father.

The history of Ester.

Ahasuerus, called Darius.

440 Hystaspis divorced Vasti, married Ester, hanged Haman, & advanced Mordecai.

431 Tribune Mithridates.

425 Darius of Persia, called also Artaxshast, and of prophane Writers, Darius Longimanus, reigned 36. yeeres.

Haggai prophesieth.

Ze-

Teere.

Zechariah propheseth.

423 Malachi the last Prophet.

425 Nehemiah his story, who builded the Walls of Ierusalem.

397 Battle Peloponnesiacke 27. yeere, till the Lacedaemonians overcame Athens.

386 Rome taken by Gallus a Britaine.

386 Themistocles, Aristides, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hippocrates, Parmenides, Aristarchus, Euripides, Herodotus, Aristobulus, Socrates, Alcibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Agesilaus.

363 Philip of Macedonia conquered all Grecia, after the Thebanes had subdued the Lacedaemonians.

351 Marcus Curtius Manlius Torquatus.

350 Aristoteles, Demosthenes, Epicurus, Epaminondas, Theophrastus, Menander, Zenocrates.

141 Warre with the Samnites at Rome continued 49 yeeres.

332 Alexander the great conquered Persia, hee treated the Iewes honourably, and reigned 12. yeeres.

Now was the Empire of the Grecians great, which after

Teere.

the death of Alexander, was divided unto 4. Captaines, whereof Syria, and Egypt, continued untill the Empire of the Romanes, and alwayes vexed the Jewes.

Now beginneth the story of the Machabees.

301 Two Decii in Rome.

300 Zeno author of the Stoicks, Aratus, Demetrius, Phalarus.

228 Ptolomie Philadelphus, caused 70. Interpreters to translate the Law into Greeke.

283 Hetruria yielded to Rome wholly.

272 Regulus, Polybius, Cleanthes.

267 Warre of Carthage and Rome 23. yeeres.

241 Battle African with Numidia.

237 Iesus Sirach.

236 Publius Plautus.

224 Antiochus Magnus.

219 Second Battle of Carthage, because that Hannibal had recovered Spaine from Rome.

131 The third Battle of Carthage, which was in three yeeres utterly destroyed by Scipio Junior.

129 Pharises, Sadduces, and Essenes began their Sects.

89 Civill warre in Rome 8. yeeres

Yeere.

- peeres betwene Marius
 and Sylla, because Sylla
 being younger, was chosen
 Captaine into Asia to the
 battle Mithridaticke.
 87 Tigranes King of Arme-
 nia.
 65 Cato Uticensis, Salusti-
 us.
 57 Cicero Consul.
 52 Britaine entred upon by
 Julius Cesar.
 47 Julius Cesar raigned Em-
 perour fife yeeres.
 45 Virgil, Horace, Livy, O-
 vid, Cornelius Nepos.
 42 Octavius Augustus Empe-
 ror fifty six yeeres.
 34 Herod the great, made King
 of Iury: after whose death,
 his foure sonnes were confir-
 med in his Kingdome, and
 called Tetrarchs.
 See Luke 3. 1.
 Temple againe sumptuously
 builded by Herod.
 Christ borne in the 42. yeere
 of Augustus, from which be-
 ginneth our usuall account.

CHAP. 5.

After the birth of Christ.

- 16 Tiberius, Emperour after
 the birth of Christ 16. yeeres.
 33 Christ crucified.
 33 Stephen stoned.
 24 Paul converted.

Yeere.

- 42 Herod Agrippa President i
 Jury, he beheaded James.
 42 Mathew wrote his Gospell.
 44 James beheaded.
 44 Marke preached in Egypt.
 46 Luke wrote.
 50 Epistle to the Galathians
 written from Antioch.
 53 Epistle to the Thessalonians
 from Athens.
 54 Philip martyred.
 55 1 Epistle to the Corinthians
 from Ephesus.
 55 1 To Timothy from Troas.
 55 To Titus from Troas.
 55 To Corinth from Philippi.
 55 Peters first Epistle.
 56 Peters second Epistle.
 56 To the Rom. from Corinth.
 57 Claudius Nero persecuter.
 59 Epistles to the Philippians,
 Ephesians, Colossians, Phi-
 lemon, from Rome.
 51 Acts by Luke (now as is
 thought.)
 63 James throwne downe from
 a pinnacle.
 69 Epistle to Timothy.
 69 Paul martyred at Rome.
 73 Ierusalem destroyed by Ves-
 pasian and Titus.
 76 Ignatius Bishop of Antioch.
 83 Domitian Emperour.
 85 Nicholaitan Hereticke.
 90 Cornelius Tacitus, Que-
 ton, Aulus Gellius, Plu-
 tarch, Quintilian, Iubenal,
 Appian, Apuleius.

Teere.

93 John banished to Pathmos,
where (as is thought) hee
wrote his Gospell, and the
Revelation.

97 John returned from Path-
mos to Ephesus.

100 John dyed.

114 Pliny writeth for the
Christians.

133 Galen.

170 Justinus dyed a Martyr.

180 Ireneus of Lyons.

187 England received the Gos-
pell.

202 Clemens Alexandrinus.

210 Tertullian.

Teere.

216 Origen.

249 Cyprian.

289 Constantine reigned in
England.

307 Eusebius.

333 Athanasius.

347 Hillary.

347 Gregory Nazianzene.

371 Ambrose B. of Millaine.

375 Hieronymus.

409 Chrysostome.

409 Augustine.

414 Theodoret.

500 Gothes conquered Italy:
then increased Barbarisme
and Papistry.

Directions for the unskilfull.

IF thou hast not beene acquainted with such a Table as this following, and desirest to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet, *viz*, the order of the Letters as they stand, without booke perfectly, to know where every letter stands, as (*b*) neere the beginning, (*m*) about the midst, and (*v*) toward the end. Therefore, if the word thou wouldst finde, begin with (*a*) looke in the beginning of the Table, if with (*t*) looke toward the end. Againe, if the word beginne with (*ba*) looke in the beginning of the letter (*b*) but if with (*bu*) see toward the end of that letter: and if thou observest the same for the third and fourth letters, thou shalt finde thy word presently. Secondly, thou must know the cause of the difference of the letters, all written with the Romane, as in (*abba*) are words taken from the Latine, or other learned Languages. Those with the *Italike* letter, as (*abandon*) are French words made English: those with the English letter are meere English, or from some other vulgar Tongue. The word joyning unto it, is ever in English, and is the interpreter of it in a more familiar English word. But those that have no word expounding them, are set downe to let thee see their

true writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise erre. And know further, that all words that have in them (y) or (ph) together, or begin with (chr) where (h) is never pronounced, or end in (isme) are all Greeke words, as *Hypocrite* & *Philosophy*; *Christ*, *Baptisme*. But where I say they are Greeke: I meane with some difference of termination; for they were brought from *Greece* to us through *Rome*, where they were newly stampt, and when they came to us, wee coined them after our fashion, as *Christ* is in Latine *Christus*, in Greeke *Christos*: so *Baptisme* is in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greeke *Baptismos*. The like must be observed for the Latine words: as those that we have ending in (ion) the Latine hath in (io) *creation*, *remission*, in Latine is, *creatio*, *remissio*. But touching the French, wee have some of them with difference, and some without, and thus thou shalt discern them: those with difference are marked with this starre (*) as (*accomplish*) in French is (*accomplir*) and therefore you shall find it by this marke (*) the other have none. Sometime I referre thee from one word to another, as thus; at this word *brigantine* see *barke*; then those two be of one signification, & so shalt thou also learne variety of words. When a word hath two significations, if one be well knowne, I omit that: as to *barke* as a Dog, is well knowne: but a *barke*, that is, a little ship, is not so familiar, therefore I put downe that. If I should put downe all derivations, it would be over-long: therefore I hope the diligent Scholler will learne by practice soone from the primitive or originall; I have therfore set down some few of the hardest, yet some rules for them thou shalt find in the end. There are many more from *Latin* and *French*, but being well knowne, I omit them.

Abandon cast away.

abba father.

abbesse, *abbateffe*, *Mistresse* of a

Punnery.

abbreviate short.

abridge, see *abbreviate*.

about y^e unto.

abecedary the order of the let.

ters, or he that useth them.

abet to maintaine.

abominable.

abhorre.

abject base.

abjure renounce.

abolish make voyd.

abricot * k. fruit.

aboord.

abrogate, see *abolish*.

absolve finish.

absolute perfect.

absolution.

absolution forgiuenesse.
 abstinence refraining.
 abstract, *see* abyebrate.
 absurd foolish.
 accent tune.
 accept take liking.
 accept free comming to.
 necessary partaker.
 accident befall.
 accommodate fit to.
 accomplish * finish.
 account * to reckon.
 accord * agreement.
 accurate cunning.
 accrew * grow.
 ascertain * make sure.
 atchieve, *see* accomplish.
 acorne.
 active nimble.
 actuall in act.
 acute witty.
 addict giuen to.
 adieu fare well.
 addresse prepare to direct.
 adjacent lying to.
 adjourne * deferre.
 adjure make to sweare.
 administer governe or serbe.
 admire marvell at.
 admirall chiefe by sea.
 admission receiuing.
 adopt take for his child.
 adore worship.
 adorne beautifie.
 aduerse contrary.
 advertise giue knowledge.
 adulation flattery.
 adulterate counterfeit.
 advocate attourney.

aduouion patronage.
 aduotion burning.
 affable ready and courteous
 in speech.
 affect earnestly desire.
 affinity kin by marriage.
 affirmative abouching.
 affianc trust.
 affianced betrothed.
 agent doer.
 aggravate make grieuous.
 agility nimblenesse.
 agony heauy passion.
 alacrity cheerefulnesse.
 alarum sound to the battle.
 alien a stranger.
 alienation estranging.
 alight.
 alledge * bring prooffe.
 alliance kindred or leagues.
 allusion pointing to.
 allude to point to.
 aliment nourishment.
 almes.
 almighty.
 alphabet gr. order of letters.
 altercation debate.
 allegorie gr. similitude.
 allegiance obedience.
 altitude height.
 allegation alledging.
 ambassadour messenger.
 ambiguous doubtfull.
 ambition desire of honour.
 ambushment private traine.
 amorous full of love.
 amplifie enlarge.
 anatomy gr. cutting up.
 anathema gr. accursed.
 andyron

andyron.
 anguish grieke.
 anchor.
 animate encourage.
 annuall yearly.
 animadversion noting.
 antichrist against Christ.
 antedate fore-date.
 anticipation preventing.
 angle corner.
 antickly disguised.
 annihilate make void.
 ancestour.
 annulity, see annihilate.
 aphorisme generall rule.
 apostate backslider.
 apostacy falling away.
 amen so be it.
 apostle gr. see ambassadour.
 apology gr. defence.
 apocalyps gr. revelation.
 alpha gr. the first-greek letter.
 apothecary.
 apocrypha gr. not of authority.
 apparant in sight.
 appeach accuse.
 appeale to seeke to a higher
 Judge.
 appertaine to belong.
 appertinent } belonging.
 appurtinace }
 appetite desire to eate.
 application applying to.
 appose aske question.
 apposition apposing.
 approbation allowance.
 approve allow.
 approach come nigh.
 appropriate make his owne.

apt fit.
 arbiter } umpire.
 arbitrato }
 arbitrement judgement.
 arch gr. chiefe.
 arch-angell gr. chiefe angell.
 archbishop chiefe bishop.
 architect chiefe builder.
 argent silver.
 argue to reason.
 arithmeticke gr. Art of num-
 bering.
 arke ship.
 armory house of armour.
 arraigne.
 arrive * come to land.
 arrearages * debt unpaid.
 artificer handi-crafts man.
 artificiall work-man like.
 articulate toynted.
 ascend goe up.
 ascertain * assure.
 assent agreement.
 ascent a going up.
 ascribe give to.
 askew aside.
 aspect looking upon.
 aspire climbe up.
 asperate rough.
 aspiration breathing.
 assay probe.
 assayle * set upon.
 assault * see assayle.
 assention flattery.
 assertion affirming.
 assiduity continuance.
 asseveration earnest affirming.
 assigne appoint.
 assignation appoyntment.

affis.

assistance **helpe.**

associate **company.**

astriuctive } **binding.**

astrigent }

astronomy gr. } **knowledge of**

astrology } **the starres.**

atheist gr. **without God.**

atheisme **the opinion of the**

Atheists.

attach **seize upon.**

attaint **convict of crime.**

attainder **a conviction.**

attempe * **set upon.**

attentive **heedy.**

attribute **give to.**

avarice **cobetousnesse.**

audacious **bold.**

audience **hearing.**

auditour **hearer, or officer of**
accounts.

audible **easie to be heard.**

averre * **avouch.**

augment **to increase.**

avouch **affirme with earnest-**
nesse.

authenticall gr. **of authoritie.**

autumne **the harvest.**

axiome **certaine principle.**

Balance **a paire of scales.**

bailiffe.

bankrupt **bankerout.**

banquet.

baptist **a baptizer.**

baptisme.

barbarian **a rude person.**

barbarisme **barbarousnesse.**

barque * **a small ship.**

barreter **a contentious person.**

barreter **allowed to give coun-**
sell.

barter * **to bargain.**

battery **beating.**

baulme.

beatitude **blessednesse.**

beguile.

beneficiall **profitable.**

benevolence **good will.**

benigne **labourable.**

benignity **bounty.**

bereft **deprived.**

besiege.

bierre **to carry a dead corps.**

bishop **overseer.**

blanke * **to make white.**

blaspheme gr. **speake ill of**
God.

blood.

beare.

beast.

boat.

bough.

bought.

bonnet **cap.**

bzacelet.

bzacer.

bztese.

brigandine **coat of defence.**

brigantine, **see barke.**

brandish * **to make a sword.**

broad.

bzeath

brothell **keeper of a house of**

baudry.

bzutse.

bzuit.

buggery **coniunction with one**
of the same kind.

burgesse a head man of a

Towne.

bulld.

Callidity craftinesse.

capacity conceit or receipt.

cancell to undoe.

canon gr. law.

canonize make a Saint.

capitall deadly or great.

capable containing.

capitulate.

captious catching.

captive prisoner.

captivate make subject.

carbuncle k. disease or stone.

carnality fleshlinesse.

casualty chance.

castigation chastisement.

cathedrall gr. Church, chiefe

in the Diocese.

catholicke universall.

cauldron.

caution warning.

celebrate make famous.

celestiall heavenly.

catalogue gr. bed-role.

celerity swiftnesse.

censor correction.

censure correction.

centurion captaine.

cease.

cement.

center inddest.

ceremony.

certaine.

certifie.

ceruse white lead.

cesterne.

character the fashion of a letter.

chaunt * sing.

champion wide field.

chambering lightnesse.

charter a grant performing.

chamberlaine.

chariot.

chancery.

chivalry knightood.

chiefe.

cherubin order of Angels.

chyrography gr. hand writing.

christ annointed.

chirurgion gr.

choler gr. a humour causing

anger.

chronicler gr. & hystory.

chronographer gr. & writer.

chronologie gr. story of times.

church faithfull people.

chrystall gr. k. glasse.

cider drinke made of Apples.

cinamon.

circle.

circuit.

cirren.

city.

citizen.

circumcise to cut the pryby

skin.

circumference round circuit.

circumspect hardy.

circumlocution circumference

of speech.

circumvent prevent.

civit.

civill.

clamorous ready to speake ill.

clemency gentlenesse.

client he that is defended.

cockatrice

cockatrice k. beast.
 collect gather.
 colleague companion.
 collation rectfall.
 coadjutor helper.
 cogitation thought.
 collusion deceit.
 colonne one side of a page di-
 vided.
 comedy gr. stage play.
 commencement a beginning.
 comet gr. a blazing starre.
 commentary exposition.
 commodious profitable.
 commotion rebellion.
 communicate make partaker.
 communion fellow-wozship.
 compact ioyned together.
 compendious short.
 competitor he that standeth
 with me for an office.
 compile gather and make.
 complexion.
 complices colleagues.
 compose make.
 composition agreement.
 comprehend containe.
 comprise, see comprehend.
 concoct to digest meat.
 concord agree.
 concordance agreement.
 competent convenient.
 compromit to make agree.
 concavity hollownesse.
 compulsion force.
 conceale.
 conception conceiving in the
 wombe.
 concupiscence desire.

concurrere agree together.
 condescend agree unto.
 condigne worthy.
 conduct guiding.
 confession compounding.
 confederate, see compact.
 conferre talke together.
 conference communication.
 confidence trust.
 confirme establish.
 confiscate for seizure of goods.
 conflict battle.
 confound overthrow.
 congeale harden.
 congestion a heaping up.
 congregate gather together.
 congruity see concord.
 conjunction ioyning toge-
 ther.
 conjecture ghesse.
 consent agreement.
 concent harmony.
 consequence following.
 consecrate to make holy.
 consequent following.
 conserve keepe.
 consist stand.
 consolation comfort.
 consistory a place of civill
 judgement.
 consort, see consent.
 conspire agree together for ill.
 contrive erpound.
 consult take counsell.
 contagious that corrupteth.
 contemplation meditation.
 continent modest abstaining.
 contract make short.
 contradiction gaine-saying.
 contri-

contribute bestow.
 contrite sorrowfull.
 contrition sorrow.
 convert turne.
 convict proved guilty.
 convent bzing before.
 converse company with.
 conuocation calling together.
 convulsion.
 copartner fellow.
 copious plentiful.
 corps dead bodie.
 corporall bodily.
 corrasive fretting.
 correspondent answerable.
 corrigible easily corrected.
 corroborate strengthen.
 covert hidden place.
 costive bound in the body.
 cosmography gr. description
 of the world.
 counterpoise make leuell.
 countermand command con-
 trary.
 compunction pricking.
 coffin a basket, or corpe-
 chest.
 creed the beleefe.
 credence beleefe.
 credulous easie to beleefe.
 criminous faulty.
 crucifie fastened to a crosse.
 crocodile k. beast.
 culpable blame worthe.
 cubite a foot and a halfe.
 cupboard.
 cursorily running fast over.
 cymball an instrument.
 clyster, or glyster,

cypresse.
 Deacon gr. provider for the
 poore.
 debility weakenesse.
 deafe that cannot heare.
 damage * losse.
 decent comely.
 decline fall away.
 decision cutting away.
 decorum comelnesse.
 decypher describe.
 dedicating a denoting.
 deduct take out.
 defect want.
 deflowre to dishonest.
 defraud deceiue.
 deformed ill shapen.
 define shew what it is.
 degenerate be unlike his An-
 cestours.
 dehort mooue from.
 deity Godhead.
 deify make like God.
 delectation delight.
 delicate dainty.
 delude deceiue.
 deluge great flood.
 delusion mockery.
 demonstrate shew plainly.
 denison free man.
 denounce declare sentence a-
 gainst.
 depend hang upon.
 deportation carrying away.
 depose put from.
 deprive, see depose.
 depute appoint.
 deride mocke.
 derive fetch from.

derivation taken from another.

derogate, *see* detract.

describe set forth.

descend goe downe.

desart wilderness.

desist leaue off.

detest hate greatly.

detect bewray.

detract take from.

detriment losse.

detrude thrust from.

devote giuen unto.

dexterity aptnesse.

diabolicall deuillish.

diademe Crowne.

diet manner of food.

dialogue gr. conference.

defame.

difficult hard.

diocesse gr. iurisdiction.

diocesan that hath iurisdiction.

digest bring in order, *see* concord.

dignitie worthinesse.

digresse turne from.

dilate enlarge.

direct guide.

diminution lessening.

disburse * lay out money.

discend *see* descend.

disciple scholler.

discipline instruction.

dissent disagree.

discerne *see*.

disclose discover.

discord disagreement.

discusse, *see* dilate.

disioyne unioyne.

disfranchise take away free-
dome.

dismiss let passe.

disloyall disobedient.

disparagement inequality of
birth.

dispense let free.

disperse spread abroad.

dispeople to unpeople a place.

discent from our Ancestors.

dissimilitude unlikenesse.

dissolve unloose.

dissolute carelesse.

dissonant disagreeing.

distinguish put difference.

dice.

disable make unable.

disability unableness.

disanull make boyd.

disputable questionable or
doubtfull.

define.

disconfit put to flight.

disconfiture a putting to flight.

discipher lay open.

digestion bringing into order.

digression going from the mat-
ter.

difficulty hardnesse.

diffamation a slandering.

dimension measuring.

direction ordering.

dissimulation dissembling.

discourse.

dismember part one piece from
another.

disposition naturall inclinatti-
on, or setting in order.

L

diffipation

dissipation scattering.
 dissolution breaking.
 distillation distilling or drop-
 ping downe.
 distinct differing.
 distinction making a diffe-
 rence.
 divulgate make common.
 dispoile take away by vio-
 lence.
 display spread abroad.
 distracted troubled in mind.
 distribution division.
 disturbe disquiet.
 dissuade, see dehort.
 ditty the matter of a song.
 divert turne from.
 divine heavenly.
 divinity heavenly doctrine,
 diurnity daylinesse.
 doctrine learning.
 dolour grieve.
 dolorous grievous.
 docility easinesse to be taught.
 dolphin k. of fish.
 domesticall at home.
 dominion } rule.
 domination }
 Eclipse gr. failing.
 ecclesiasticall belonging to the
 Church.
 edict commandement.
 edifice building.
 education bringing up.
 edition putting forth.
 effect a thing done.
 effectuall forcible.
 effeminate womanish.
 efficacie force.

effusion pouring forth.
 egress forth going.
 enhance make greater.
 election choyse.
 electe chosen.
 elegance fine speech.
 elephant k. of beast.
 emerods k. of disease.
 elevate lift up.
 embleme gr. picture.
 emmot, or pismire.
 empire government.
 encroach.
 enarration declaration.
 encounter set against.
 enduce move.
 enimity } hatred.
 enmity }
 enchant * bewitch.
 enfranchise * make free.
 enflame burne.
 engrate presse upon.
 ensigne flag of warre.
 enormous out of square.
 enterre lay in the earth.
 enterlace put betwaine.
 environ compassie about.
 epha k. of measure.
 epitaph gr. the writing of a
 Tombe.
 epitome gr. the brieft of a
 booke.
 epitomize gr. to make Epito-
 mie.
 epistle gr. a letter sent.
 episcopall bishop-like.
 epicure given to pleasure.
 epilogue conclusion.
 equinoctiall when the dayes
 and

and nights are equall.
 erect set up.
 erronious full of error.
 escheat forfett.
 essence substance.
 estimate estimate.
 eternall everlasting.
 evangelist bringer of good ti-
 dings.
 evill overcome.
 eunuch gr. gelded or great
 Officer.
 evocation calling forth.
 exasperate whet on.
 exact perfect, or require with
 extremity.
 exaggerate heape upon.
 exaltation advancing.
 except.
 excursion running out.
 exceed.
 excell.
 exchequer office of receipts.
 exclaime cry out.
 execrable cursed.
 execute performe.
 excrement dung.
 exempt free.
 exemplifie enlarge.
 exhibite put up.
 exile banish.
 exorcist gr. conturer.
 expedient fit.
 expell put out.
 expend consider.
 expedition haste.
 expect looke for.
 expire end.
 explicate declare.

exploit enterprize.
 expulsion driving out.
 exquisite perfect.
 extend spread forth.
 extenuate lessen.
 extoll advance.
 extort wring out.
 extract draw out.
 extemporall } sudden.
 extemporarie }
 Fabulous fained.
 fact deed.
 faction division.
 factious that maketh division.
 facility easinesse.
 falconer.
 fallacie deceit.
 fantasie.
 fatall by destiny.
 festivall feast day.
 festivity mirth.
 female } the shee.
 feminine }
 fertill fruitfull.
 fervent hot.
 fever ague.
 figurative by signes.
 finally lastly.
 firmament skie.
 flagon great wine pot.
 flexible easily bent.
 flegme one of the humours.
 fluxe disease of slowling.
 fornication uncleannesse be-
 twene single persons.
 fortification strengthening.
 fountaine head spring.
 fortitude valiantnesse.
 fragments reliques.

fragility byttlenesse.
 fragrant sweet smelling.
 fraternity brotherhood.
 fraudulent deceitfull.
 frequent often.
 frivolous vaine.
 frontlet k. head attire.
 fructifie make fruitfull.
 frustrate make voyd.
 frugall thristy.
 fugitive runnagate.
 function calling.
 funerall burfall.
 furbusher, dresser.
 furious raging.
 future time to come.
 Garboile hurly-burly.
 garner cozne-chamber.
 gemme pzeious stone.
 gentility } gentry.
 generosity }
 gentile a heathen.
 generation off-spring.
 gender.
 genealogie gr. generation.
 genitor father.
 gesture.
 gyves letters.
 ginger.
 gourd k. plant.
 gorget.
 gorgeous.
 gospel glad tydings.
 geometrie gr. Art of measuring.
 gradation by steps.
 graduate that hath taken degree.
 gratific to pleasure.

gratis frally.
 guardian k. keeper.
 gulphe deepe hole.
 Habilitie }
 or } able nesse.
 abilitie
 habitable able to be dwelt in.
 habit apparell.
 harbinger sent before to prepare.
 harmonie gr. musicke.
 hallelujah praise the Lord.
 heraulds kings messengers.
 haughty lofty.
 hebrew from Hebrews stocke.
 heathen, for gentile.
 helmet head-piece.
 Hereticke } that hold Heresie
 Hereticall }
 homage worship.
 hosanna save I pray thee.
 horreur fearefull, sorrowfull.
 hostage pledge.
 host Armie.
 hostility hatred.
 hymne gr. song.
 humane gentle.
 humiditie moisture.
 hypocrite gr.
 hylope.
 Idiot gr. unlearned.
 Idolatry gr. false worship.
 jealous.
 Iesus Saviour.
 ignominie reproach.
 illegitimate unlawfull bozne.
 illusion mockerie.
 imbecillitie weakenesse.
 imbarke.

imme-

immediate next to.
 imitation following.
 immoderate without mea-
 sure.
 immortall everlasting.
 impeach accuse.
 immunitie freedome.
 impediment let.
 imperiall belonging to the
 Crowne.
 imperfection imperfectnesse.
 impenitent unrepentant.
 impiery ungodlinesse.
 impose lay upon.
 impression printing.
 impudent shamelesse.
 impugne disprove.
 impute reason.
 impunitie without punish-
 ment.
 impropriation making proper.
 immanity beastly cruelty.
 importune to be earnest with.
 imperious desiring to rule.
 incessantly earnestly.
 inquisition searching.
inter se k. offering.
 incense to stirre up.
 incident happening.
i chanc bewitch.
 inclination moving.
 incline leane unto.
incumber trouble.
 incommodious hurtfull.
 incompatible unsufferable.
 incongruity without agree-
 ment.
 incontinent presently, or un-
 chaste.

incurre runne into.
 indemnity without losse.
 indignitie unworthinesse.
 indignation hatred.
 induce move.
 induction bringing in.
 indurate harden.
 infamous ill reported.
 infection corrupting.
 inferre bring in.
 infernall belonging to Hell.
 infirmity weakenesse.
 inflammation inflaming.
 infinite without number.
 influence a flowing in.
 informe give notice.
ingrave carve.
 ingredience entrance.
 inhabite dwell in.
 inhibite forbid.
 inhibition forbidding.
 injunction committing.
 injurious wrongfull or hurt-
 full.
 innovate make new.
 innovation making new.
 inordinate out of order.
 insinuate creepe in.
 inspire breathe into.
 insolent proud.
 instigation provoking.
 institute appoint.
 intercept prevent.
 intercession going betweene,
 or making intreaty.
 interchange exchange.
 intercourse mutuall access.
 interest loane.
 interline.

intermedle ~~deale~~ with.
 intermingle mingle with.
 intermission foretelling.
 interpreter expounder.
 interrogation a question asking.
 interrupt breake off.
 intricate in wadded.
 introduction entrance.
 intrude to thrust in violently.
 invincible not to be won.
 irruption breakeing off.
 irrevocable not to be recalled.
 irreprehensible without reproof.
 israelite of israel.
 judiciall belonging to iudgement.
 jubile yere of toy.
 juror sworne man.
 iuice.
 iustifie approve.
 lapidary skilfull in stones.
 largesse or largis liberality.
 lascivious wanton.
 laud praise.
 laurell Bay tree.
 laxative lose.
 legacy gift by will, or ambassage.
 legion host.
 legate Ambassage.
 legerdemi light-handed.
 leprosie k. of disease.
 libertine lose in religion.
 lethargie k. of disease.
 licencious taking liberty.
 Lieutenant Deputy.
 limitation appointment.
 literature learning.

lingell Shoemakers thread.
 linguist skilfull in tongues.
 litigious quarrellous.
 lore law.
 lotary * casting of lots.
 loyall obedient.
 lunaticke wanting of wits.
 Magician using witchcrafts.
 magistrate governour.
 magnanimity.
 magnificence sumptuousnesse.
 malady disease.
 malicious.
 malt-contented discontented.
 malignant hate.
 manicles fetters.
 manger.
 maranatha accursed.
 manumisse set free.
 march goe in array.
 mart sayre.
 martiall warlike.
 marchesse borders.
 margent edge of a booke.
 marrow.
 martyr gr. witnesse.
 matron ancient woman.
 matrice wombe.
 mature ripe.
 mechanickall gr. handy-craft.
 mediocrity measure.
 medicine.
 mercement.
 mediator advocate.
 mercer.
 mercy.
 meditate muse.
 menstruous defiled.
 melancholy gr. humour of
 solitari-

Solitarinesse.

melodious sweet sounding.
 meritorious that serbeth.
 method gr. order.
 metaphor gr. similitude.
 ministration ministering.
 militant warring.
 minority under age.
 monastery colledge of monks.
 miraculous marbelous.
mirour a looking-glasse.
 mitigate allwage.
 mixtion mingling.
 mixture *idem*.
 mobility moving.
 modest sober.
 moderate temperate.
moder e of our time.
moiti halfe.
 moment weight, or sudden.
 momentary sudden.
 monarch gr. one ruling all.
more argue.
 monument antiquity.
 morality civill behaviour.
 mortall that endeth.
 mortuary due for the dead.
 motive cause moving.
 mortifie kill.
 mountaine great hill.
 munition defence.
 mutable changeable.
mustachios upper lips haire.
 malmsey.
 muse goodnesse of learning.
 mutation change.
 myrrhe k. of sweet gumme.
 mysticall that hath a mystery
 in it.

mystery hidden secret.
 Native borne.
 narration declaration.
 nere.
 necessity.
 navigation sayling.
 Nephew.
 nerve sine w.
 negligence.
 neuter of neither side.
 nicholaitan gr. an Hereticke
 from Nicholas.
 negromancy gr. blacke Art.
onage under age.
 nonsuit not following.
 novice.
 notifie give knowledge.
 numeration numbring.
 nutriment nourishment.
Obeysance obedience.
 oblation offering.
 oblike crooked.
 oblivious forgetfull.
 obstinate forward.
 obscure darke.
 obstruction stopping.
 obtuse dull.
 occidentall belonging to the
 West.
 odious hatefull.
 odour smell.
 odoriferous sweet smelling.
 officious dutifull.
 olivet place of Olives.
 omnipotent almighty.
 operation working.
 opportunity fitnessse.
 oppose set against.
 opprobrious reprochfull.

or dure

ordure dung.
 originall beginning.
 oracle a speech from God.
 ordination or bairning.
 orphane without parents.
 orthographie gr. true writing.
 ostentation boasting.
 ouerplus more than needeth.
 Pacific quiet.
 pamphlet a small Treatise.
 pantofle slipper.
 paradise gr. place of pleasure.
 paraphrase gr. exposition.
 paramour amorous Louer.
 parable similitude.
 parcell.
 parget.
 partiall.
 partition diuision.
 passion suffering.
 passe-over one of the Iewes
 feasts.
 patheticall gr. vehement.
 patriarke gr. chiefe Father.
 patrimony Fathers gift.
 patronage defence.
 patronize defend.
 pavillion * Tent.
 paucitie loneliness.
 pavement.
 peccavi I have offended.
 peculiar proper.
 pensive sorrowfull.
 pentecost gr. Whitson tide.
 perceive.
 peregrination journeying in a
 strange Land.
 peremptory resolute.
 perfect.

period end.
 perillous * dangerous.
 permit suffer.
 permutable changeable.
 perpetuity a continuance.
 perplexity trouble, griefe.
 persecure }
 persist } continue.
 persevere }
 perspicuous evident.
 participate partake.
 pervert overthrow.
 perruke haire laid forth.
 perverse forward.
 pedigree a stocke.
 petition prayer.
 phantasie imagination.
 phesant.
 pharisee one of that sect.
 physiognomy knowledge by
 the visage.
 physicke.
 phrase gr. forme of speech.
 phrensie gr. madnesse.
 philosophy gr. study of wis-
 dome.
 pigeon.
 pirate sea-robber.
 piety godlinesse.
 pillage spoyle in warre.
 pilot * Master-guider of a
 Ship.
 plaintiffe the complainant.
 planet gr. wandring starre.
 plausible pleasing.
 plenitude fulnesse.
 plume feather.
 plurality more than one.
 policie.

poirell ornament for a horse
breast.

poet gr. a verse maker,
poetresse a woman Poet.

polish decke.

pollute defile.

pomegranate k. of fruit.

ponderous weighty.

populous full of people.

postscript written after.

protract deferre.

popular pleasing the peo-
ple.

preamble forspeech.

precept.

predecessor.

predestinate appoint before.

precious.

precinct compasse.

predominant ruling.

preface, see preamble.

prejudice hurt.

prejudicate forstalled.

premunire for seizure of
goods.

preparative preparation.

preposterous disordered.

prerogative privilege.

presbytery gr. eldership.

prescript decree.

prescription limitation.

prest ready.

primitive first.

priority.

pristine old.

probation allowance.

prodigious monstrous.

proceed.

profound deepe.

prophane ungodly.

Prognosticate foretell.

progeny off-spring.

prohibit forbid.

prologue, see preface.

prolix tedious.

prompt ready.

promulgation, see publication.

propitiatory sacrifice to paci-
fie.

propose propound.

propriety property.

prorogue put off.

prostitute set open for unclean-
nesse.

prophecie fore-tell or ex-
pound.

prophet gr. he that prophe-
cieth.

prospect a sight a farre off.

provesse ballantnesse.

prose that writing which is
not verse.

profelyte gr. stranger conver-
ted.

prostrate fall downe.

protect defend.

provocation provoke.

provident fore-seeing.

prudence wisdom.

psalme heavenly song.

psalmograph & writer of

psalmist & psalmes.

psalter booke of psalmes.

publish set abroad.

publike open.

publican sole-gatherer.

publication publishing.

purgatory place of purging.

M

pursuit

pursuit * following.
 puissance * powerfull.
 putrifie corrupt.
 Quadrangle four-corned.
 quadrant four-squared.
 queach thicke heape.
 quintessence chiefe vertue.
 quotidian daily.
 Rapacity } violent catching.
 rapine }
 ratifie establish.
 reall.
 receipt.
 receit.
 recognisance acknowledge.
 recolle * goe backe.
 reconcile bring into labour.
 recreate refresh.
 redeeme buy againe.
 redemption buying againe.
 refectiō refreshing.
 reflection casting backe.
 referre put ober.
 refuge succour.
 regenerate bozne againe.
 regiment government.
 register calender.
 reject cast away.
 rejoynder.
 reiterate repeat.
 relate report.
 relation reporting.
 relapse backe-riding.
 relaxation refreshing.
 relinquish forsake.
 remit forgive.
 remisse lose.
 remorse pricke of conscience.
 renovate renew.

renounce * forsake.
 repast food.
 repell put backe.
 repeale call backe.
 repose put trust in.
 repress put downe.
 repulse putting backe.
 repugnancie contrariety.
 repugnant contrary.
 repute account.
 resigne give ober.
 restauration restoring.
 resume take againe.
 revoke call backe.
 rhetoricke Art of Eloquence.
 rhetorician gr. skilfull in Rhetorick.
 rheume gr.
 rogue.
 ruinous ready to fall.
 rudiment first instruction.
 rupture breach.
 rusticall clownish.
 Sabbath rest.
 sacrilege Church-robbing.
 sacrament holy signe or oath.
 sacrifice.
 saducee k. sectary.
 safe conduit safe keeping.
 saint holy one.
 sanctification holynesse.
 salubrity wholesomenesse.
 sanctity } holynesse.
 sanctimony }
 sanctuary holy place.
 sandals gr. slippers.
 sapience wisdom.
 satiety fulnesse.
 satyre nipping verse.

saturity fulnesse.
savage wilde.
 saunce.
 scalpe pate.
 scarifie lance a soze.
 scepter signe of rule.
 schisme breach.
 schismaticke that moveth a
 schisme.
 scripture writing.
 scruple doubt.
 scrupulous full of doubts.
 scourge.
 scurrilitie saucy scoffing.
 seclude shut out.
 sectarie, see schismaticke.
 secondary the second.
 seduce deceive.
 sedulity diligence.
 seignory lordship.
 seminary a nourse.
 senator Alderman.
 sensible easily felt.
 sense.
 sensuall brutish.
 sepulchre grave.
 sequele following.
 sequester put to an indifferent
 man.
 service.
 sergeaut.
 servitude bondage.
 servile slavish.
 severity sharpnesse.
 sexe kinde.
 significant plainly signifying.
 simplicity plainnesse.
 sinister unhappy.
 situation placing.

slaughter.
 slice.
 sluice.
 soare mount high.
 sociable fellow-like.
 solace comfort.
 solution unloosing.
 society fellowship.
 solicite move.
 summary brieve.
 sophister caviller.
 sorcery.
 soveraigne chiefe.
 spacious large.
 specific signifie.
 speciall.
 spicery.
 spleene gr. mill.
 spongeous like a sponge.
 spruce.
 squinancy k. disease.
 station standing.
 stability surenesse.
 stillatory a distilling place.
 stipendary that serveth for
 wages.
 studious diligent.
 stile manner of speech.
 submisse lowly.
 suborne procure false wit-
 nesse.
 prescribe write under.
 subtract } take from.
 subtract }
 substitute deputy.
 subtil crafty.
 subversion overthrowing.
 succeed follow.
 suggest prompt.
 M 2 sulphure

sulphure *bz* mistone.
 summarily *bz* tedly.
 superficialities upper side.
 superfluous needlesse.
 superscription writing above.
 supplant oberthow.
 support beare up.
 supposition supposing.
 suppress.
 superiour higher.
 supremacy chiefe dome.
 surcharge overcharge.
 surmount exceed.
 surcingle.
 suspence.
surplus, sic ober-plus.
survive * ober-live.
 synagogue place of assembly.
 lycophant tale-bearer.
 synode a generall assembly.
 Tabernacle tent.
 temerarious rash.
 temerity rashnesse.
 temperature temperatenesse.
 temperate keep a meane.
 temperance sobriety.
 temple a church.
 tempestuous boysterous.
temporize to serbe the time.
 temporary for a time.
 terrestriall earthly.
 tenuity smalnesse.
 tetrarch gr. government of a
 fourth part.
 tenure hold.
 termination ending.
 thwite thave.
 timerous fearefull.
 tertian every other day.

restification witnessing.
 theologie gr. divinity.
 thyme k. hearb.
 tractable easie to handle.
 tractate a treatise.
 tragedy a solemne play.
 tradition delibering from one
 to another.
traffique bargaining.
 transfigure change.
 transitory some passe away.
 tranquillity quietnesse.
 transerre convey ober.
 transforme transfigure.
 transgresse breake.
 translate turne.
 transport carry ober.
 transpose change.
 triangle thre cornered.
 tribunall iudgement seat.
 tripartite thre fold.
 triviall common.
 tribe company.
trompe deceive.
 triumph great top.
 triumphant retoycing for the
 conquest.
 tribute.
 truce peace.
 turbulent.
 timpany k. dropsie.
 Vacant voyd.
 valour courage.
vanquish overcome.
 vapour moysture.
 vendable sellable.
 venerable worshipfull.
 versifie make verses.
 venerable fleshy.

vesture } garment.
vestiment }

bke.

victious.

vlew.

vincible.

victorious that hath gotten
many victories.

vineyard orchard of grapes.

vigilant watchfull.

visitation going to see.

vision sight.

ulcer bile.

union unity.

unite toyne.

universall generall.

urine stele.

unsatiable that hath not e-
nough.

vocation calling.

volubility swiftnesse.

voluptuous giben to plea-
sure.

urbanity courtesie.

usurp take unlawfull autho-
rity.

utility profit.

vulgar common.

Wages.

wager.

weight.

wrought.



FINIS.





To the Reader.



Purposed (gentle Reader) somewhat here to have spoken, touching the true forming and signification of *Derivatives and Compounds*, as those that begin with *Dis, Circum, Trans, In, &c.* and end in *ly, tie, on, ons, able, ible, &c.* but speciall occasion hath for the present altered my purpose. Also I crave pardon for many faults escaped, especially in the Table, many words being misplaced, and the character mistaken. But I hope the learned will with favour see my purpose; and the unskilfull reap the fruit, untill opportunity may serve to reforme it.

If, notwithstanding any former reasons, thou doubttest that thy little childe may have spoyled his Booke before it be learned; thou maist fitly divide it at the end of the second Booke, or thou maist reserve faire the written Coppies untill hee can reade.

If thou thinke me; either for hardnesse of rule, or length of matter, unfit for children; plentifull experience in very young ones (beleeve him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to dislike, before thou hast either tried or diligently read, were either to be rash or unkind.

Farewell.

A a b c d e f f g h i j k l
m n o p q r s t u v w x
y z e a b

A a b c d e f f g h i j k l
m n o p q r s t u v w x
y z e a b

In the name of the father and of the sonne and of the holy
ghoste. amen.



John A

For

My soule cleaue to the dust: O Lord thou haue
according to thy worde /

O Lord I haue acknowledged my wayes, and thou hearest me
O teach me thy statutes

Mak me to vnderstande the waye of thy commaund-
ment, and so shall I talke of thy wonderous workes

My soule melteth awaye for very heavynesse, com-
forte thou me according vnto thy worde.

Take from me the waye of lying and cause thou
me to make merr of thy lawe.

I haue chosen the way of truth, and thy iudgements
haue I layde before me,

I haue sticked vnto thy testimonies, O Lord conso-
late me not.

I will vntie the waye of thy commaundments
when thou hast sett my hart at libertie.

dd ddd goodly skiner goodly feller



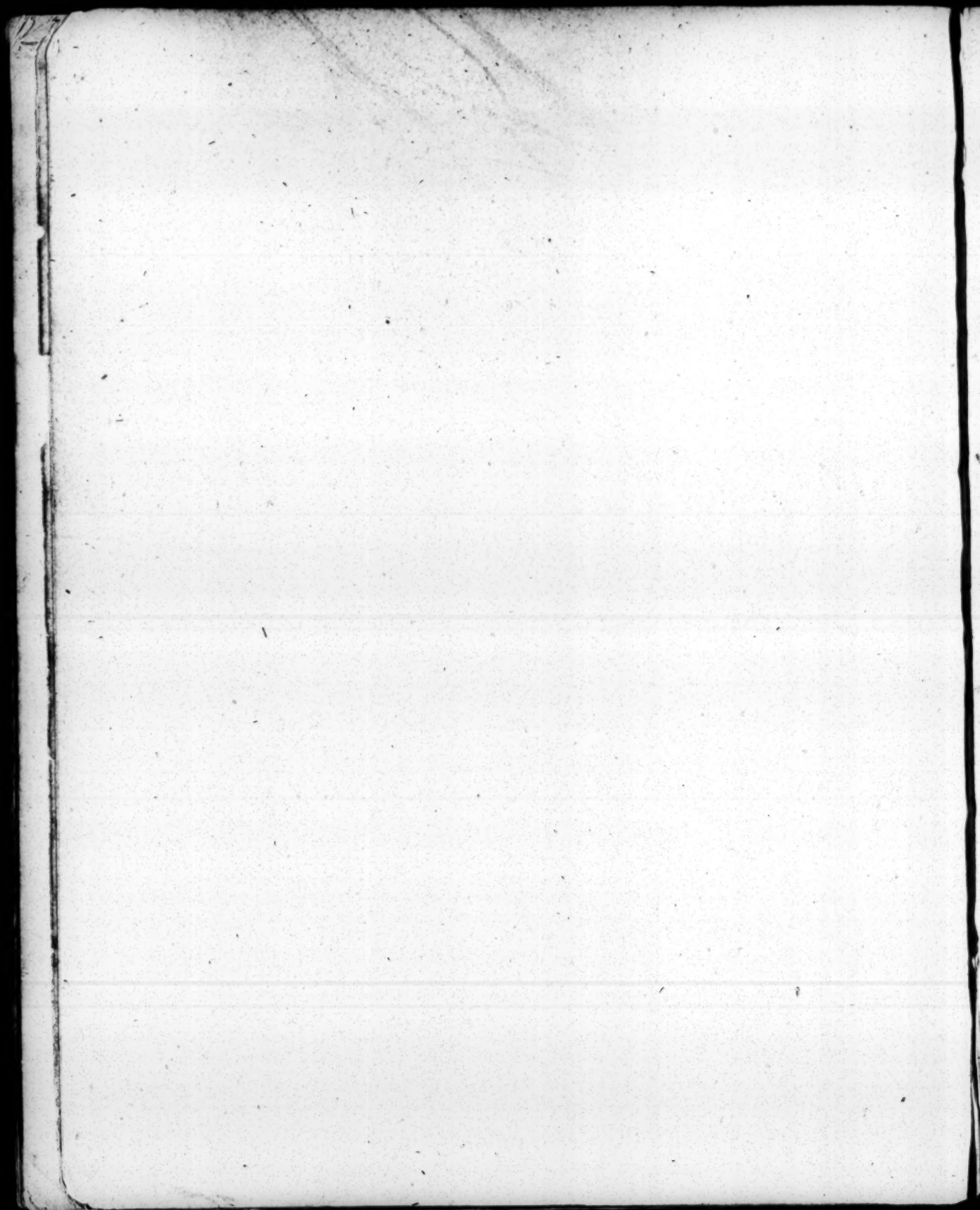
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